THE FRANKLIN REVIEW.

VOLUME II. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896. NUMBER 3.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVNIA RAILROAD

THE STANDARD RAILWAY OF AMERICA.

PROTECTED THROUGHOUT BY THE

Interlocking Switch and Block Signal System.

On and after May 20th, 1895, the Passengre Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from HARRISBURG and arrive at Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, and Erie as follows:

EASTWARD.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

EASTERN EXPRESS daily at 2.15 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M., New York 7.43 A. M.

FAST LINE daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week-days, and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

HARRISBURG EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 6.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday) at 7.15 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 11.45 A. M. and New York 2.13 P. M.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia 12.17 P. M. and New York 2.33 P. M.

SEA-SHORE EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York 5.53 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED EXPRESS of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 1.40 P. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 P. M. and New York at 6.30 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION (Sunday only) at 2.35 P. M., arrive at Lancaster 4.20 P. M.

DAY EXPRESS daily at 2.50 P. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 5.47 P. M. and New York at 8.23 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 2.55 P. M., arrives Lancaster 4.15 P. M.

MAIN LINE EXPRESS, daily at 3.30 P. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., arrives New York 9.23 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION via Columbia daily (except Sunday,) at 4.50 P. M. and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 P. M., New York 12.33 A. M. daily (except Monday).

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, daily (except Sunday) at 5.10 P. M., arrives Lancaster 6.20 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 7.30 P. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 P. M., New York 3.53 A. M.

STEELTON TRAINS leave Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 6.40, 7.15, 11.40 A. M., 2.55, 4.50, 5.10 P. M. On Sunday 2.35 P. M. Returning, leave Steelton daily (except Sunday) 10.55, 11.08 A. M., 3.55, 7.01, 7.44 P. M. On Sunday 11.08 A. M.

For LEBANON, 6.40, 11.40 A. M., 3.30, 7.30 P. M. week-days.

All Through Trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" for BROOKLYN, N. Y., avoiding double ferriage and journey through New York City.

WESTWARD.

SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS daily at 1.20 A. M., arrives at Altoona at 4.50 A. M., Pittsburg 8.30 A. M.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily at 3.10 A. M., arrives at Altoona at 7.40 A. M. and Pittsburg at 12.10 P. M.

WAY PASSENGER, daily, 8.18 A. M., arrives at Altoona 1.45 P. M. and Pittsburg 6.50 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN daily at 11.20 A. M., arrives at Altoona at 3.40 P. M. and Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, of Pullman Vestibule cars leaves daily at 3.00 P. M., arrives at Altoona at 6.10 P. M., and Pittsburg 9.15 P. M.

FAST LINE daily at 3.50 P. M.. arrives at Altoona at 7.40 P. M., and Pittsburg at 11.30 P. M.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, 5.00 P. M. arrives at Altoona at 9.50 P. M.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS, daily at 7.30 P. M. arrives Altoona 10.45 P. M. and Pittsburg at 2.00 A. M.

EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG (daily except Sunday), 10.20 P. M.

WESTERN EXPRESS daily at 11.55 P. M. arrives at Altoona at 3.35 A. M. and Pittsburg at 7.15 A. M.

For MIFFLIN, 3.10, 8.18 and 11.20 A. M., 3.50 5.00 and 10.20 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Sun days, 3.10, 8.18, 11.20 A. M., 3.50 and 5.00 P. M.

PHILAD'A & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WESTERN EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 12.01 A. M., arrives at Sunbury at 1.35 A. M., and Williamsport 2.55 A. M.

NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily, at 3.30 A. M., arrives at Williamsport at 6.50 A. M., and Erie at 3.40 P. M.

NEWS EXPRESS, daily, at 8.15 A. M., arrives at Williamsport at 11.15 A. M., Lock Haven at 12.20 P. M.

NIAGARA EXPRESS daily (except Sunday) at 12.10 P. M., arrives at Williamsport at 3.00 P. M., Lock Haven at 4.10 P. M., Renovo at 5.15 P.m and Kane 9.20 P. M.

FAST LINE daily (except Sunday) at 3.55 P. M., arrives at Williamsport at 7.00 P. M., Lock Haven at 8.00 P. M., and Renovo at 9.00 P. M.

WILLIAMSPORT EXPRESS daily at 7.55 P. M., arrives at Sunbury 9.25 P. M., and Williamsport at 10.40 P. M.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket Office at the Station.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Time table of Through Trains in effect Jan. 6th, 1895. Close connection made in Union Depots, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and all points West and Southwest. Close connections also made in Columbus and Chicago for points West and Northwest.

LEAVE HAGERSTOWN.

6.30 A. M.—Arrive at Frederick 8.35 A. M. Washington 9.20 A. M., Baltimore 10.30 A M.

11.10 A. M.—Chicago Vestibuled Limited Express—Arrive at Frederick 2.20 P. M., Washington 2.53 p. m., Baltimore 4.40 p. m., Pittsburg 8.45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p. m., Akron 12.42 a. m., Chicago 11.00 a. m.

5.00 P. M.—For Columbus, Pittsburg. Chicago, Washington and Baltimore.

ARRIVE AT HAGERSTOWN.

9.00 A. M.—From Baltimore, Frederick, Winchester, Martinsburg, Cumberland and all through points west.

2.15 P. M.—From Baltimore, Washington, Frederick and all stations on the Main Line.

8.40 P. M.—From Baltimore, via Main Stem and via Washington and from Fred erick and all points west.

LEAVE MARTINSBURG.

1.47 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Express Chicago 11.00 a. m., Pittsburg 8,45 p. m., Youngstown 10.57 p. m., Akron 12.52 a. m.

5.54 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Express—Arrive at Cumberland 8.02 p. m., Cincinnati 7.45 a. m., Louisville 11.59 a. m., St. Louis 6.00 p. m.

10.39 P. M.—Chicago Express—Arrive Columbus 11.35 a. m., Chicago 9.00 p. m.

11.28 P. M.—Arrive at Pittsburg 6.55 a. m. Cleveland 10.30 a. m.

3.37 A. M.—Arrive at Cincinnati 5.30 p. m., Louisville 11.00 p. m., St. Louis 7.12 a. m.

The Double Track, Elegantly Equipped, Picturesque, Baltimore & Ohio solicits patronage, offering you superior accommodations, quick transit and low rates of fare. If you intend to travel West, Northwest or Southwest call on or address the undersigned who will give you full information.

☞Trains leave Hagerstown daily, except Sunday.

C. O. SCULL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Baltimore, Md.

H. W. Spessard,
Pass. & Ticket Agent.
Chambersburg, Pa.

TUSCARORA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Monday, Sept. 30, 1895.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	Daily, except Sunday. No. 1 A. M.	No. 3 P. M.
Blair's Mills.....Lv	8 00	2 00
Waterloo	8 05	2 05
Leonard's Grove	8 10	2 10
Ross Farm	8 15	2 15
Perulack	8 20	2 20
East Waterford	8 30	2 30
Heckman	8 37	2 37
Honey Grove	8 42	2 42
Fort Bingham	8 48	2 48
Warble	8 55	2 55
Pleasant View	9 00	3 00
Seven Pines	9 06	3 06
Spruce Hill	9 10	3 10
Graham's	9 14	3 14
Stewart	9 16	3 16
Freedom	9 18	3 18
Turbett	9 20	3 20
Old Port	9 25	3 25
Port Royal.....Ar	9 30	3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Port Roya with Way Passenger and Seashore Express on P. R. R., and Nos. 3 and 4 with Mail East.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS. Daily, except Sunday.	Dist.	No 2. A. M.	No. 4 P. M.
Port Royal.....Lv	0 0	10 45	5 15
Old Port	1 3	10 50	5 20
Turbett	2 8	10 55	5 25
Freedom	3 7	10 57	5 27
Stewart	4 4	10 59	5 29
Graham's	5 0	11 01	5 31
Spruce Hill	6 3	11 05	5 35
Seven Pines	7 2	11 09	5 39
Pleasant Veiw	9 0	11 15	5 45
Warble	10 0	11 20	5 50
Fort Bingham	12 0	11 26	5 56
Honey Grove	14 0	11 33	6 03
Heckman	15 1	11 38	6 08
East Waterford	17 5	11 45	6 15
Perulack	20 5	11 55	6 25
Ross Farm	22 0	12 00	6 30
Leonard's Grove	24 0	12 05	6 35
Waterloo	25 5	12 10	6 40
Blair's Mills.....Ar	27 0	12 15	6 45

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 connect with Stage Line at Blair's Mills for Concord, Doylesburg and Dry Run.

J. C. MOORHEAD, Supt.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE.—May 17, 1896.

Leave	no. 2 *A.M.	no. 4 †A.M.	no. 6 †P.M	no. 8 †P.M	no10 *P.M
Winchester		7 20		2 35	
Martinsburg		8 02		3 22	
Hagerstown	6 30	8 48	12 20	4 10	9 10
Greencastle	6 51	9 10	12 42	4 33	9 35
Mercersburg		7 45		2 50	
Chambersburg	7 12	9 33	1 04	5 05	10 00
Waynesboro		8 00	11 40	4 00	
Shippensburg	7 32	9 53	1 24	5 27	10 20
Newville	7 51	10 11	1 41	5 48	10 39
Carlisle	8 16	10 35	2 05	6 15	11 03
Mechanicsburg	8 43	10 56	2 27	6 38	11 25
Arr. Dillsburg	6 50	9 30	2 00	6 00	
Arr. Harrisb'g	9 03	11 15	2 45	7 00	11 45
Arr. Phila	A. M 12 17	P. M. 3 00	P. M. 5 47	P. M. 11 15	A. M 4 30
" New York	2 30	5 53	8 23	3 53	7 33
" Baltimore	12 20	3 10	6 15	10 40	6 20
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M

Additional trains will leave Carlisle for Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, at 5.45 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 12.20 p. m., 3.45 p. m. and 8.55 p. m., and from Mechanicsburg at 6.10 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.54 a. m., 12.55 p. m., 4.10 p. m., 5.10 p. m., and 8.30 p. m., stopping at 2d street Harrisburg, to let off passengers.

Trains Nos. 2 and 10 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

§On Sundays No. 4, arrives Baltimore 4.20 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p. m.

Through coach from Hagerstown to Philadelphia on train No. 4.

* Daily.
† Daily except Sunday.

Leave	no. 1	no. 3	no. 5	no. 7		no. 9
	P. M.	A. M	A. M	A. M	P. M.	P. M.
L'v Baltimore	11 50	4 55	8 20	11 40		4 40
" New York	8 00	12 15		9 30		2 00
" Phila	11 20	4 30	8 23	12 25		4 40
	†	*	†	†	†	*
Leave Harrisburg	A. M 5 00	A. M 7 55	P. M. 11 30	P. M. 3 45	P. M.	P. M. 8 15
Dillsburg		9 10	1 30	4 40		
Mechanicsburg	5 19	8 16	11 50	4 05		8 35
Carlisle	5 40	8 40	12 13	4 28		8 58
Newville	6 05	9 05	12 38	4 53		9 21
Shippensburg	6 23	9 23	12 57	5 13		9 40
Waynesboro		10 40	2 20	6 10		
Chambersburg	6 43	9 45	1 25	5 35		10 00
Mercersburg		11 05	5 43			
Greencastle	7 10	10 10	1 46	6 00		10 23
Hagerstown	7 30	10 32	2 10	6 25		10 45
Martinsburg	8 20	12 00		7 08		
Ar. Winchester	9 00	1 45		7 55		
	A. M	n'on	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Additional local trains will leave Harrisburg daily, except Sunday, for Carlisle and intermediate stations at 9.35 a. m., 2.25 p. m., 5.20 p. m. 6.20 p. m. and 10.55 p. m., also for Mechanicsburg and intermediate stations at 8.17 a. m., and 12.40 a. m. All of the above trains will stop at 2d street, Harrisburg, to take on passengers.

Nos. 3 and 9 run daily between Harrisburg and Hagerstown.

Through coach from Philadelphia to Hagerstown on trains Nos. 5 and 9.

* Daily.
† Daily except Sunday.

MONT ALTO RAILROAD.

Mail no58	Mix no56	Acc no54		Mail no53	Mix no55	Acc no57
†P.M	†P.M	*A.M	Lve. Arr.	*A.M	†P.M	†P.M
5 20	1 04	9 50	Chambersburg	8 50	1 20	4 45
5 29	1 13	9 57	Mont Alto Jun.	8 42	12 48	4 39
5 39	1 28	10 08	West Fay'tville	8 31	12 32	4 29
5 44	1 36	10 13	East Fay't'ville	8 26	12 24	4 24
5 55	1 52	10 24	Mont Alto	8 15	12 05	4 13
5 58	1 57	10 27	Kneppers	8 12	12 00	4 11
6 02	2 06	10 32	Quincy	8 08	11 51	4 07
6 10	2 20	10 40	Waynesboro	8 00	11 10	4 00
P. M.	P. M.	A. M	Arr. Lve.	A. M	A. M.	P. M.

SOUTHERN PENN'A R. R. TRAINS.

Pas. no05	Mix no 63		Pas. no 64	Mix no68
*P.M	*A.M	Lve. Arr.	*A.M	*P.M
4 55	9 49	Chambersburg	8 38	4 15
5 08	10 00	Marion	8 23	3 55
5 43	11 05	Mercersburg	7 45	2 50
6 02	11 35	Loudon	7 23	2 15
6 10	11 50	Richmond	7 15	2 00
P. M.	A. M	Arr. Lve.	A. M	P. M.

Connection for all stations on Cumberland Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad system.

H. A. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. F. BOYD, Supt.

WESTERN MARYLAND R. R.

connecting with P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysburg; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown; B. & O. R. R. at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penn'a R. R. at Bruceville, and P. W. & B., N. C., and U. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore, Md.

Schedule in effect September 29, 1895.

BALTIMORE & CUMBERLAND VALLEY BRANCH.

Read Downward. P. M.	P. M.	A. M	Stations.	Read Upward. A. M	P. M.	P. M.
3 15	1 09	6 00	Lve. Arr. Shippensburg	8 33	1 05	8 55
3 25	1 18	6 10	Southampton	8 23	12 54	8 45
3 32	1 25	6 17	Greenvillage	8 16	12 50	8 41
3 47	1 39	6 31	Chambersburg	8 05	12 39	8 30
3 58	1 49	6 42	New Franklin	7 51	12 25	8 16
4 06	1 57	6 50	Altenwald	7 44	12 18	8 08
4 13	2 05	6 57	Five Forks	7 35	12 10	8 00
4 22	2 13	7 06	Waynesboro	7 27	12 02	7 51
4 31	2 22	7 15	Midvale	7 18	11 53	7 42
4 39	2 30	7 29	Edgemont	7 05	11 45	7 34
			Ar. Lve.			
			Lve. Ar.			
4 44	2 35	7 36	Edgemont	7 04	11 45	7 34
	2 53	7 50	Highfie d	6 53	11 28	7 19
7 17	6 05	10 27	Baltimore	4 30	8 11	4 08
			Ar. Lve.			
			Lve. Ar.			
4 44	2 35	7 36	Edgemont	7 03	11 39	7 22
4 50	2 41	7 41	Smithsburg	6 57	11 33	7 16
4 52	2 43	7 43	Cavetown	6 54	11 30	7 20
4 59	2 50	7 48	Chewsville	6 49	11 25	7 15
5 15	3 05	8 02	Hagerstown	6 35	11 10	7 00
			Ar. Lve.			
			Ar. Lve.			P. M.
6 25			Williamsport	6 17		5 45
			Lve. Ar.			
8 05		8 05	Hagerstown			6 00
8 26		8 18	Williamsport			5 38
8 37		8 27	Charlton			5 28
8 43		8 33	Clear Spring			5 22
8 57		8 45	Big Pool			5 0
9 00		8 48	Cherry Run			5 05
			Ar. Lve.			
			Ar. Lve	A. M		
2 35		7 36	Edgemont	11 45		7 34
2 53		7 50	Highfie d	11 28		7 17
3 52		8 43	Gettysburg	10 28		6 20
4 16		9 06	New Oxford	10 03		5 56
4 33		9 23	Hanover	9 46		5 39
4 45		9 38	Ar. Porters Le.	9 32		5 27
		5 27	9 38	Ar. Porters Le.	9 32	4 44
		5 33	9 44	Menges	9 26	4 38
		5 35	9 47	Spring Grove	9 24	4 36
		5 40	9 53	Nashville	9 20	4 31
		5 43	9 59	Thomasville	9 16	4 27
		5 57	10 10	Ar. W. York Le.	9 02	4 14

P. & R. R. trains leave Shippensburg at 7.0 and 12.35 a. m. and 3.55 p. m. Arrive at 10.35 a. m., 2.25 and 5.42 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Trains for Frederick leave Bruceville at 9.40 and 5.40 p. m. Trains for Taneytown, Littlestown, Wrightsville and Columbia leave Bruceville at 7.44 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.

Leave Rocky Ridge for Emmitsburg at 8.26 and 10.40 a. m., and 3.31 and 6.34 p. m. Leave Emmitsburg for Rocky Ridge at 7.50 and 10.00 a. m., and 2.55 and 4.50 p. m.

B. & O. passenger trains leave Cherry Run for Cumberland and intermediate points, No. 13, daily, at 8.57 a. m. For Piedmont and intermediate, No. 17, daily, except Sunday, at 1.26 p. m., and Chicago Express, No. 7, daily, at 11.02 p. m. East bound trains arrive at Cherry Run, No. 4, at 4.04 a. m.; No. 6, at 11.01 a. m.; No. 14, at 5.01 p. m.

Passengers for Chicago Limited, No. 5, or Cincinnati Limited, No. 1, take No. 17 to Hancock and there transfer to No. 5 or No. 1.

Passengers for B. & O. Pittsburg Express, No. 9, take No. 7 to Hancock and there transfer.

All the above trains daily except Sunday.

J. M. Hood, Gen'l Manager. B.H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Officers Of Franklin County And Of Chambersburg Borough.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE—John Stewart. Term expires 1898.
SHERIFF—Samuel G. Greenawalt. Term expires 1898.
PROTHONOTARY—Geo. A. Hornbaker. Term expires 1896.
REGISTER AND RECORDER—J. H. Ledy. Term expires 1896.
CLERK OF THE COURTS—D. L. Grove. Term expires 1896.
TREASURER—Andrew S. Stover. Term expires 1896.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—Jere H. Light. Term expires 1898.
COMMISSIONERS—George V. Johnston, Samuel S. Reisher, E. S. Baer. Terms expire 1896.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR—George W. Immell, term expires 1896; John G. Youst, term expires 1897; L. C. Martin, term expires 1898.
AUDITORS—C. M. Smith, Joseph A. Pfoutz, John R. Pilgrim; terms expire 1896.
JURY COMMISSIONERS—B. M. Martin, John L. Brindle; terms expire 1897.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. V. Wingert. Term expires 1898.
CORONER—L. F. Suesserott. Term expires 1898.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

BURGESS—John R. Orr.
COUNCILMEN—Dr. J. S. Kennedy, Frank Henderson, Dr. P. Brough Montgomery, John W. Houser, Rush S. Dittman, John Shreiner, A. M. Stager, George Bietsch.
CLERK OF COUNCIL—D. B. Kirby.
TREASURER—E. J. Black.
TAX COLLECTOR—Daniel Harmony.
AUDITORS—George C. Cooke, Frank Huber.

IN TIME OF FLOOD.

BY WILLIAM HERVEY WOODS.

It was raining in the valley of Virginia, and had been raining for days. Massanutten's head had long been hid, and the clouds lay sprawling far down his sides. The earth was a sodden sponge. Every hollow was a pool, every rut a channel through which the tawny streams ran growling to join some larger flood. Everywhere was the sound of water dripping, splashing, gurgling, roaring and rising—rising all the while.

The Shenandoah River was already out of banks. All day the drift had been coming down, fence-rails and shocks of corn, and great trunks of trees, and now and then the carcass of some drowned beast.

But there were signs of impending change; the wind arose and began to harry the sullen clouds until he got them moving. There was yet no abatement of the rain, but the steady downpour was broken into swirling columns which the gale drove one after another across the field. The tumult increased as night drew on, the wind and the rain joined in still fiercer onset, and the river filled every pause with fateful voice. And in this night of tempest the great flood of '72 came to its highest point.

With this stern lullaby in her ears Beth Hempstead lay down to sleep. She had little fear. The house was strongly built, and though near the river, stood high above any possible flood. The tired girl was soon fast asleep. She had been sleeping but a few minutes, it seemed to her, when she was wakened by the flashing of a light across her face. Martha Ann stood by the bedside with a candle in her hand.

"Oh, Beth," she groaned, "what air we goin' to do? Here's Mis' Rache took pow'ful bad, and nobody in the house but jus' us two, and all this hullabaloo agoin' on outdoors."

"Is it one of her old spells?" asked Beth, as she sat up in bed.

"I'm might'ly 'fraid not," said Martha Ann. "Did she tell you she was goin' to have one?"

"No," Beth replied.

"Nor me, neither. I can't get her to say what she's goin' to have. It looks kind o' strange."

It did; for it was Aunt Rachel's way to say beforehand what her "spells" were to be, and then to live up to her own prediction. That this sickness was not of her appointment made it seem to her companions all the more serious.

Two years before, Mrs. Stannard, or Aunt Rachel, as all the neighbors called her, had come to Strasburg and rented this lonely little place on the river. No one knew whence she came, or what her story was, and no one particularly inquired, for she carried her own credentials. Her gentle face and quaint and kindly manner would have made their way among people far more suspicious than the quiet folk to whom she had come.

Yet she gave an odd account of herself. She declared that she had run away from home. Why, she never made wholly plain; but it appeared that her step-son, a doctor, and these same "spells" of hers had a good deal to do with it. The plainest part of the story was the part she did not tell—that the doctor was the idol of her heart. What she talked about was his treatment of her.

"I was obliged to run away," the gray-haired truant would declare, with whimsical earnestness. "I couldn't have any peace of my life. If I said I was layin off to have a spell o' neuralgy next Tuesday, like, doctor he'd go and mix up a lot o' powders and stuff, and come pesterin' me to take 'em. I didn't mind it so much at first, because the powders didn't do any harm. I just took 'em and went on and had my spell, all the same. But Doctor wasn't satisfied; he kept on studyin' and fixin' up new sorts o' physic, till by and by it got so I wouldn't have any spell. I'd go off upstairs and tie up my jaws and get all good and ready to groan, and lo and behold, there was nothin' to groan about! I couldn't stand it, and so I up and run away."

But this fantastic story was not the whole truth. There was another and sadder reason for Aunt Rachel's exile. Her son's wife had caused it. The poor woman was falling into a mental disorder soon to prove fatal, and had conceived a violent dislike toward her husband's mother. The doctor himself grieved and worried over it; and finally Aunt Rachel, thinking to preserve her son's peace, stole away into hiding with her incurable hurt. These "spells" of hers, whatever they may have been, were now merely the mask of a sore distress.

In spite of these seasons of depression, Aunt Rachel's life was not wholly sad. She was an active, managing woman, and looked sharply after the affairs of her little place. And then there was Beth, a mountain girl whom she had taken to rear. In that family Beth counted for a good deal. For the girl also was troubled with a strange complaint. The first that was heard of it was one day when Aunt Rachel had found her riding the calves in the barnyard, and had been closeted with her for an hour afterward. Beth came into the kitchen after the interview looking so wo-begone that Martha Ann wanted to know directly what was the matter.

"Got the tommies again," was the reply.

"Got what?"

"The tommies."

Martha Ann stood staring, with her hands in the dough.

"My land!" said she, "Air they ketchin?"

"No," said Beth, slowly, "they ain't ketchin'; leastaways," she continued, looking curiously at the fleshy, slow-moving woman—"leastaways, I don't reckon you'll ever git 'em. They can't nobody give 'em to you. They just comes out on you theirselves, like whiskers comes on a man."

"Git out! How'd you ever git 'em, then?"

"Oh, I always had 'em, off 'n on," said Beth, cheerfully. "I used to have 'em when I lived up thar in the mountains with my pappy. 'Pears like I can't git shed of 'em, nohow. Every time I go about them calves down thar in the barnyard I git tommies."

"Well," said Martha Ann, ready now to pound her dough, "I don't know nothin' about your tommies, but one thing I do know mighty well. If you don't quit your rompin' and ra'rin' around here like a wild Indian, you' goin' to git Jesse; now you see if you don't!" And the thump of the rolling-pin cut off debate.

That was exactly the trouble. Beth had "got Jesse" that morning. Indeed, it was an open question whether the "tommies" was not a new remedy rather than a new disease. Beth's complaint was really mischievousness. Nature had given her a boy's agility and strength, coupled with the most irrepressible spirits. The consequence was a succession of madcap pranks which, like the antics of a sea lion in a pond, kept the domestic waters in a perpetual stir. It was to curb these high spirits into a more orderly girlhood that Aunt Rachel adopted the new plan.

It was very simple—when Beth behaved like a boy she was treated as a boy. She was made to wear a roundabout and boots. She was called by a boy's name; for a particularly mad prank by a boy's nickname, until she came to think "Bill" the hatefulest name on earth. She was sent to fish in the puddle of waste water below the cistern. She had to hunt rabbits in the garden and, on one occasion, greatly disconcerted Aunt Rachel by actually catching an old hare that got hung in the fence. And Beth will long remember some gymnastic performances she once began in the back yard and continued in private, under Aunt Rachel's eye, until she was sick and sore.

This was Aunt Rachel's remedy for Beth's ailment. That it seemed to operate slowly did not discourage her. While she was intent on Beth's welfare her own trouble cried more softly; and besides, she had grown fond of the girl.

But a change came to this little household; and it came with the flood.

On that memorable night, when Beth came into the sick room, Aunt Rachel was already delirious.

"She's been callin' for Gabri'l," said Martha Ann, in a scared whisper, "and a wishin' he'd blow his horn."

To the girl, who knew little of sickness, it was a strange and painful sight. She could hardly believe it was Aunt Rachel, this panting, restless creature, with the wild eyes and fumbling hands and wits gone all astray.

Indeed, the troubles of that night might have tried the strongest nerves. The sick woman talked incessantly, but wholly of a bygone time. She was living the old life over again—the life from which she had fled. She sang a child to sleep, patting the bed beside her as she sang. She wanted to look up dry clothing for some one out in the storm, and with a shy, quick laugh, "reckoned he would have to take some of his own medicine now." When the storm stayed a little, she would lie still and listen, and then at the renewal of the strife, would start up, saying "she heard wheels." But all the long night through, whether it were child or man she watched and waited for, one name only was on her lips—Gabriel, always Gabriel. Small wonder then if the two lonely women, taking counsel of their fears, thought only of that Gabriel with the trumpet.

To Beth's unpracticed eye the sick woman grew worse as the night passed; and in the chill of increasing fear a thought which had been floating through the girl's mind hardened into purpose. She left the room and came back cloaked and hooded and with a lantern in her hand. She lit the lantern at the lamp. Martha Ann looked on amazed.

"Where on earth are you goin'?" she asked.

"I'm goin' for the doctor," Beth replied. She came close and fixed her dense black eyes on the woman's face. Martha Ann began to whimper.

"Shet up!" said Beth, "and listen to me. They ain't nothin' for you to do but just to set here and watch. Ef Aunt Rachel gits her senses back, you tell her where I've gone, and that I've took the new lantern, but I'll take mighty good care of it."

The new lantern, forsooth! as if that was the most precious thing she was jeoparding on that errand.

The doctor lived in Strasburg, two miles beyond the river, and the only means of crossing was by the high, uncovered railway bridge at the bottom of the garden. A train left Strasburg a while after midnight, on which Beth hoped to bring the doctor. A train going the other way passed up earlier; but its nearest stopping place was five miles below.

As Beth stepped out of the door there was a moment's pause in the storm, and she came safe to the bottom of the garden. But here the wind caught her, and the first blast put out the lantern and nearly took her off her feet. Nevertheless she managed presently to scramble down into the railway cut, and, thus protected, made good progress toward the bridge.

Already the voices of the flood drowned out all other sound. Out of the cut she came at last, and there before her, like a great, dim plain bordered with night, the river lay. Beth sat down and took off her shoes—she could walk better in her stocking feet—and then began the crossing.

The bridge timbers creaked and trembled as now again some tree-trunk jarred against the piers, a moment hung, and then swung, crunching, grinding past. The spray leaped high in the air, sometimes catching at her very feet, as the girl step by step fought her way across. She started to walk; but she had not gone ten steps when the wind snatched at her and would have torn her from the bridge had she not fallen flat and hugged the ties like a squirrel.

The rest of the way she crawled on her hands and knees, crouching close when the wind blew, and going forward when she could. Thus she passed in safety the middle of the bridge, and hope sprang up within her. The worst was over.

But now came a fiercer blast. Since she would not quit her hold, it tossed her about, and banged and battered her against the bridge, and left her sore bestead. She lay still till the breath came back, and then, blinded and confused, got upon her knees again and—started back the wrong way.

She had thought she was almost over; but the shore was far away. Her limbs were numb. Strange voices sounded in her ears. The spray leaped up and beckoned to her. The curling waters sighed and whispered and called her down to them. Would she never reach the end?

Ah! here at last was the abutment. A little, little further, and the crossing would be done! But what is this? Through all the noises of the flood pierced a shriek. A light flashed round the curve.

It was the train! and as the engine, with its great, glaring eye rushed upon her: the girl sank down at the edge of the track, safe indeed, but senseless as the dead.

There presently the train hands found her when they stopped to examine the bridge, and took her aboard the train. She quickly regained her senses, and though astonished to find herself on the home side of the river, was delighted that she was still going to Strasburg. It was the up train that had caught her. She had started much later than she thought.

But Beth was not to get to Strasburg that night. The conductor came in and announced that they could not go on—the bridge was unsafe. He was talking about it to a little knot of passengers when he felt a touch and turning, saw Beth.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" said he. "I was just coming to look after you. How are you now?"

"You say you ain't goin' any further?" she asked.

"Yes," said he. "We're afraid of the bridge. You look nearly played out," he continued, eying her sharply. "Set down here, and tell me how you come to be out this sort of weather."

But she tried to pass him. "Lemme go! I got to go to Strasburg!"

But the girl was past going. Even as she spoke her limbs refused to carry her longer, and she sank into a seat in bitter distress. Her best efforts had brought no help; she was done, and she knew it. There was nothing now but to rest a little till this faintness passed, and then to creep back home—if she could. Still, she made no outcry, no complaint, but sat in dumb, unchildlike grief, while the tears she did not try to hide rolled down her cheeks.

The conductor was still talking to her when a gentlemen came in from the sleeping car.

"Is it true that we cannot go on to-night?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said the conductor. "I'm afraid we won't make Strasburg to-night."

The gentleman looked much disappointed.

"How much further is it?" said he.

"About two miles."

"I am very anxious to get to Strasburg," said the stranger. "The storm is abating, I see. Couldn't I walk across the bridge?"

"It's not safe, sir, even in daylight," said the conductor; "though here's a girl's been trying it. Says some of her folks are sick, an"—

He did not finish the sentence. The stranger started forward with an exclamation. Beth had fainted.

What came afterward was to Beth a disturbed dream. There was a pungent odor in the air, and she dimly remembered some one's saying, "She will do, now," She thought it had been the strange gentleman; but there he was in the end of the car talking with the conductor.

Again, he was speaking to her, and saying that he was going home with her—that the conductor said that was the quickest way to get to Strasburg—at which Beth would have wondered, if she had not been so weak. There was talk, too, of some one who had been very brave; and somebody, she did not know who, was a doctor and was going to cure Aunt Rachel, and everybody.

The dream became still more confused. She was out in the night again. Lights flashed and voices called. A train went rumbling away into the darkness. She felt herself have led, half carried up the bank. Water splashed underfoot. Presently the face of Martha Ann, like a red and troubled moon

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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896

THE proceedings of the National Republican convention now in session at St. Louis are given elsewhere in the REVIEW up until five o'clock last evening at which hour the convention adjourned until ten o'clock this morning. At this morning's session the platform will be adopted. The financial plank comes out strongly for the gold standard and is a distinct victory for sound money. Governor McKinley will then be nominated on the first ballot. This morning's dispatches say that the vice-presidency is a free-for-all fight. The leading names mentioned are Governor Morton of New York; General Hobart of New Jersey; H. Clay Evans of Tennessee and ex-Governor Bulkley of Connecticut, with the chances favoring General Hobart. It is thought that the convention will adjourn to-night.

SUNDAY last was Flag day, the 119th anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the Stars and Stripes as the National emblem. The anniversary was observed on Monday. Old Glory was flung to the breeze and patriotic societies in various parts of the country joined in the celebration of the day. From newspaper accounts we gather that the celebration was pretty general over the country though we hear of no observance in Chambersburg or elsewhere in Franklin county. But something more should be done to make the commemoration really worth anything. Not only should the flag be copiously displayed, but its story should be told to every child in the land. By this we do not mean alone the history of its original construction and the merely sentimental meaning of its various parts, but the narrative of the great principles it stands for and the triumphs for God and humanity which have been achieved under its sacred folds. The American youth when looking at the flag of his country should not behold in it merely a beautiful combination of material and color, but should, as he gazes, see in his mind's eye what was in the minds of the patriots who first rallied under its folds to create this grand government, as well in those of their successors built upon and preserved their work. He must read in its beautiful folds the Declaration of independence, the sad and sorrowful days at Valley Forge, which tried men's souls, and the glorious triumph at Yorktown. He must behold also the launching of our National Constitution and the many fields of battle on sea and land, at home and abroad, where patriots died under the shadow of the flag that the faith of the fathers might be preserved from foreign foe and internal rebellion.

The child who is taught all these things will only reverence the flag and be willing to die for it if necessary, but he will make a good American citizen, for he will found his devotion to the emblem not upon a mere sentimentality, but upon a proper appreciation of the great principles for which it stands.

THE REPUBLICANS are holding at St. Louis their eleventh quadrennial National Convention. Here are the dates and places and the number of ballots taken in each of the preceding conventions:

First, 1856, Philadelphia, 1 ballot, Fremont.
Second, 1860, Chicago, 4 ballots, Lincoln.
Third, 1864, Baltimore, 1 ballot, Lincoln.
Fourth, 1868, Chicago, 1 ballot, Grant.
Fifth, 1872, Philadelphia, 1 ballot. Grant.
Sixth, 1876, Cincinnati, 7 ballots, Hayes.
Seventh, 1880, Chicago, 36 ballots, Garfield.
Eighth, 1884, Chicago, 4 ballots, Blaine.
Ninth, 1888, Chicago, 8 ballots, Harrison.
Tenth, 1892, Minneapolis, 1 ballot, Harrison.

Four of the seven Republican candidates for the presidency have been born in Ohio. Gen. Fremont was a native of Georgia, Mr. Lincoln of Kentucky, and Mr. Blaine of Pennsylvania. The Republicans went to the states following for their candidates for the vice-presidency in the years named: In 1856, New Jersey; 1860, Maine; 1864, Tennessee; 1868, Indiana; 1872, Massachusetts; 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1892, New York; and 1884, Illinois.

When the first Republican National Convention assembled in Philadelphia on June 17, 1856, forty years ago yesterday there were thirty-one states in the Union, with 296 electoral votes. There are now forty-five states, with 447 votes. The voting population of the United States in 1856 was 4,000,000. It was 12,000,000 at the last Presidential election, and this year, it is computed, it will probably be in excess of 13,000,000.

Two previous National Conventions have been held in the city of St. Louis. Both were Democratic conventions, in 1876 where Tilden was named and in 1888 where Cleveland was named to succeed himself but was defeated by Harrison.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION,

The Great Gathering at St. Louis to Name The Republican Standard Bearer—The Story of the Proceedings.

The first day's session of the eleventh national Republican convention at St. Louis which opened shortly after noon Tuesday was unrelieved by a single incident to lift the interior proceedings above the level of flat and uninteresting monotony, which characterized the exterior of the building. There was an immense assemblage, a great waving of fans in a torrid heat, an hour or so of prepared oratory, the deliverance of which failed to reach more than one-fifth of the vast auditorium, and a prompt adjournment to await the reports of the committees on credentials and platform. Other committees were of course appointed, but these two were the only ones upon which public interest centered.

At 12:20 Senator Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, called the convention to order. By this time all the seats of the delegates and nearly half of the gallery space was filled.

The chaplain, Rabbi Sale, opened with prayer, the whole assemblage standing as the chaplain invoked the divine benediction.

At the close of the chaplain's prayer Chairman Carter said: "This convention is assembled in compliance with the terms of a call issued by the national committee on the fourteenth of December, 1895, which call the secretary will now proceed to read."

The secretary did so, in a voice which was inaudible ten feet away and amid frequent cries of "louder."

Chairman Carter then said: "Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the national committee I present for your approval for your temporary chairman, Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana."

Mr. Sutherland, on behalf of the New York delegation, moved that the selection of the committee be approved, and this was carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Fairbanks, a tall and very slim gentleman, with a dark, close cropped beard and moustache, came forward and in a clear and distinct tone, with only occasional reference to his notes, delivered a lengthy address, which was frequently applauded.

Long before he had finished Mr. Fairbanks' voice, in the effort to accomplish the impossible task of reaching every part of the immense auditorium, became painfully distressed, but still most of his points were taken up by those nearest to him and those at a distance waved their fans in unison with the applause of those in front. His reference to the impossibility of compelling fifty cent silver dollars to circulate in unlimited number on a parity with gold was greeted with a loud burst of applause, while Senator Teller smiled sardonically and one of the western delegates in the rear emitted a dismal owl call. His reference to Blaine produced a genuine demonstration, the convention rising and cheering repeatedly.

When Cuba was referred to flags were waved and there was considerable handclapping. This applause was redoubled when his closing sentences declared that the fight of 1896 was between free trade and free silver, against honest money and protection.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fairbanks' speech Mr. Carter proposed the appointments of the secretary, assistant secretaries, sergeant at arms, official stenographer and other officials and the persons so named were declared duly appointed.

W. Lamb, delegate from Virginia, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that until a permanent organization is effected the convention will be governed by the rules of the last Republican convention. Mr. Lamb also offered another resolution, which was also adopted, ordering that the roll of states and territories be now called and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the several committees, as follows: Permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials, resolutions.

Also that all resolutions in respect to the platform shall be referred to the committee without debate. The states were then called for their selection of delegates as members of the several committees.

When the name of Senator Teller was announced as a member of the committee on resolutions for his state, there was a small outburst of applause, after which the call was proceeded with.

When Massachusetts sent up the name of Senator Lodge as its representative for the committee on resolutions there were counter demonstrations on the part of the gold standard men.

Hon. J. B. Foraker was sent up as the representative of the state of Ohio on the committee on resolutions and when his name was read at the clerk's desk it was hailed with cheers.

When the reading of the roll was completed, Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, sent up a resolution, which he desired to have read and referred, but objection was made to its being read, and it was referred without reading. It related to the determination of election contests.

Another resolution from colored people of Illinois affecting their rights as a race was treated in a like manner.

After an announcement of the places and times of meeting of the four committees the convention at 1:45 adjourned until yesterday at 10 a. m.

The committee on resolutions, when the convention adjourned, at once organized. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, called the convention to order, and nominated Foraker, of Ohio, as chairman. Mr. Teller of Colorado, placed Mr. Dubois in nomination. Forty-one persons answered to their names. Governor Foraker was elected, thirty-five votes being cast for him and four for Dubois.

Mr. Merriam of Minnesota, moved that a sub-committee be appointed to draft a platform and present it to the full committee. The suggestion was opposed by Messrs. Teller and Dubois, the leaders of the silver movement, on the ground that it was better to discuss the financial plank in full committee. Mr. Merriam's motion was carried and the chair appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Foraker of Ohio, chairman, ex-officio, Lodge, Mass.; Merriam, Minn.; Fessenden, Conn.; Teller, Colo.; Warmouth, La., and Patterson, Ill.

After some discussion the committee was increased by the addition of two other members, Mr. Burleigh of Washington, and Mr. Lauterbach of New York.

A conference was held early Tuesday morning between Mr. Hanna, Senator Foraker and Senator Lodge and the following plank was agreed upon, the subcommittee on resolutions making an addition of fourteen words which in no way impairs the force of the resolutions. The words added by the sub-committee begin after the words "international agreement" and end before the words "and until such agreement can be obtained."

The sub-committee after making this addition resolved to recommend it to the committee on resolutions. Senator Teller offered a free silver resolution as a substitute which was voted down. The plank adopted reads:

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency, or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement (with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote), and till such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

The adoption of the above plank was not concurred in until four different propositions submitted by Mr. Teller were voted down. First Mr. Teller proposed a straight-out plank for free coinage at sixteen to one. This was followed by a proposition to coin the American product although Mr. Teller frankly confessed that he did not endorse this proposition, but would take it if it were possible to get it. The third proposition of Mr. Teller was a resolution declaring for free coinage accompanied by reasons which, in brief, set forth the fact that the protective tariff system could not be maintained on a gold standard basis. The fourth proposition was a resolution submitted by Mr. Teller at the request of Mr. Fowler of Wyoming. It provided for the coinage of the American product and a tariff on all silver and silver ores imported into the United States.

The committee on credentials Tuesday night refused to seat the Addicks delegate from Delaware by a vote of twenty nine nays to twenty yeas and seated the Higgins delegation by a vote of thirty-one to seventeen.

The convention was called to order at 10.45 yesterday. On conclusion of prayer the chairman recognized Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, who said, "I desire to say in behalf of the committee on resolutions that the sub-committee has completed a draft of a platform and that it is now under consideration by the full committee. The committee is unable to report this morning, and asks leave of the convention to sit during this morning's session, hoping to be able to report a platform of principles to the afternoon session of the convention, and on behalf of the committee I ask that leave of the convention." Leave was unanimously granted. The committee on credentials was called upon for a report, but was not ready. Neither was the committee on permanent organization. Mr. Wellington of Maryland, asked unanimous consent that the committee on rules be allowed to report at this time. This was refused.

A motion that the report of the committee on permanent organization be accepted was made by Senator Sewell of New Jersey, and it was agreed to amid applause. The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented and read. It named Senator J. M. Thurston of Nebraska, as chairman, made the secretaries, sergeants-at-arms and other temporary officers permanent officers of the convention, and gave a list of vice presidents, one from each state, as agreed on by the delegation. The chair appointed Senator Sewell of New Jersey, and Representative Sereno Payne of New York, to conduct Senator Thurston to the chair. Senator Thurston took the chair amid tumultuous applause and addressed the convention. A reference by Chairman Thurston to President Harrison was received with cheers and one to McKinley, although not mentioning his name, created a storm of enthusiasm. His reference to what should be the money policy of the Republicans, and to the protective tariff brought salvo after salvo of cheers. As Senator Thurston closed his short speech with the phrase, "a patriotism as eternal as the stars," the air was rent with cheers amid which he was heard to ask the official question, "gentlemen, what is your pleasure?"

The secretary read a letter from the chairman of the committee on credentials, saying they were engaged in the consideration of the Texas case, and had not been able to complete it. On motion of Governor Bushnell of Ohio, the convention then adjourned until two p. m.

There was the usual delay in calling the convention to order for the afternoon session, but the waiting time was pleasantly whiled away by music. The heat was very oppressive. It was 2:45 when the chairman's hammer knocked for order and he announced that the afternoon session would be opened with prayer. Mr. Madden, of Chicago, was recognized by the chair for a special purpose. Mr. Madden then presented a gavel made from a portion of the house in which Lincoln once lived.

The chairman in accepting it expressed the hope that the inspiration of the immortal Lincoln might fire the hearts of the convention to higher patriotism.

Judge Denny, of Kentucky, presented a second gavel made from the wood which formed part of the homestead of Henry Clay, the father of protection.

Temporary Chairman Fairbanks responded, expressing his gratification that the state of Henry Clay had entered the Republican fold and trusted it would be found true to the standard bearer of this great convention in November next.

Mr. Torrence, of Minnesota, then presented to the chairman of the convention in the name of that state the table which stood in front of the presiding officer in 1892.

The report of the committee on credentials was then presented by its chairman, Mr. Fort, of New Jersey. The report was in favor of seating the Higgins delegates from Delaware and the delegates at large and delegates from Texas on the list headed by John Grant. The rest of the report read by the secretary recommended that the roll of delegates and alternates of the convention from the several states and territories as prepared by the national committee for the temporary organization be approved as the permanent roll of this convention.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, was recognized to present the minority report from the committee on credentials. It recommended the seating of the Addicks delegation from Delaware and the Cuney delegation from Texas, and that the other contested cases acted upon by the national committee be referred to the credentials committee for full investigation. The minority report was signed by nineteen members of the committee.

The discussion of these reports took up several hours and the debate was hot and lively, but Mr. Hanna's friends had the convention well in control and won every point.

The vote was first taken on the Delaware case, those favoring Addicks voting aye and those opposed no. The no's were declared to have it, and the minority report on the Delaware case was rejected.

A similar result with even greater emphasis awaited the minority report as to Texas; also that portion of the minority report referring the other contests back to the committee, the minority report in each case being overwhelmingly defeated. The majority report was then adopted amid cheers.

General Harry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on rules, read the report of the committee. The rules recommended were identical with those heretofore in force. Among the changes Indian territory was given six votes instead of two and Alaska four instead of two. The report was adopted.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to adjourn till ten o'clock this (Thursday) morning and an equal storm of ayes and noes were raised. The chairman declared in favor of the ayes, and at 5:07 p. m. the convention adjourned accordingly.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.

The Events of the County as Chronicled by "Review" Correspondents—Summary of the Week's News.

METAL.

The sunshine and showers that passed over this section lately have helped the oats and grass considerably but the wheat doesn't promise a good crop this year as some of the farmers will not get their seed.

George Wise, the blacksmith of this place, has been ill for some time but is now able to be about again.—Geary Jones who has been ill for some time is not improving any.

Harrison Jones lost five head of fine cattle last week. It is thought they ate poison weed.

Wm. Witherow has 1600 bearing peach trees off which he expects 2000 or 2500 bushels of peaches and he has also two other peach orchards, one of which will bear next year. He has ten acres of foreign chestnuts grafted on other chestnuts.—J. W. Witherow has 2500 peach trees, part of which will bear next year and he also has several hundred grafted chestnuts.—A. C. Wilson, Lincoln Jones, D. W. Jones and B. F. Johnson all have fine orchards which they expect to bear next year. We think we have the locality to raise fine peaches.

WILLOW HILL.

The usual quiet and peace of our neighborhood has been disturbed on account of the expenditure of a large sum of road tax for the erection of a bridge and the grading of a hill on a by-road leading from near Steck's mill to the valley road at Flickinger's school house, which, it is alleged, will cost the township $200, and is a useless, improper and wasteful expenditure of the road tax, they claiming it will benefit only a few, and that there are many places on the public roads needing the expenditure of all the road tax which would benefit the people very much more. The proper steps have been taken by our citizens to watch with a vigilent eye the proper expenditure of our public funds in township as well as in county and state affairs, and we must confess that some of our taxes, other than road tax too, have been spent by those in authority in a way that the taxpayer received little or no benefit therefrom. We hope now, that not only the people of Willow Hill but of our township throughout will continue to see that taxes, especially those intended for township purposes, will not be misused or paid to any individual without having been earned and the taxpayer receiving value therefor. On Tuesday the citizens gave notice to the auditors of our township to meet them at the place where the work was being done and view the same as they meant to object to the payment therefor at the time of settlement of the supervisors of the township. A large crowd was in attendance. What the result will be we are not able to predict.

Recent rains have been beneficial to growing crops, and oats, corn and grass are very promising.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Those Who Have Passed to the Great Beyond—The Death Record In Franklin County and Elsewhere.

Mrs. Israel Woodyard, colored, of Harrison avenue, was found dead in her bed Tuesday morning about six o'clock. She was out of her bed about two hours before her death. She was sixty-six years of age.

***

John A. Kenower, formerly of near Shippensburg, died June 9 at his home in Bowling Green, Ohio, aged 62 years. About twenty years ago he removed to Ohio and for a number of years lived in Findlay and finally settled in Bowling Green, where he was engaged in the undertaking business. Mr. Kenower was a sergeant in Co. D, 130th Pennsylvania regiment.

***

John A. Atwell, the well-known oil merchant of town, died Monday morning after a long illness. Mr. Atwell was 51 years, 4 months and 8 days old and is survived by his widow, two daughters, Minnie and Carrie and one sister, Mrs. Jacob Holtzworth. Mr. Atwell lost an arm by accident when a young man. He was a member of Zion's Reformed church and of the Red Men, Golden Eagles and Jr. O. U. A. M. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

***

Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay, widow of the late John Lindsay, died at her home in Greenvillage on Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock, aged 82 years, 10 months and 6 days. She leaves five children, two in the west, a son and daughter at home and Mrs. C. W. Holtzworth, of Gettysburg. The funeral was on Monday at 10 o'clock. Interment in M. E. graveyard, Greenvillage.

***

David Embly, of near Roadside, who was a few weeks ago adjudged a lunatic and ordered by Judge Stewart to the State Insane asylum at Harrisburg, died at that institution on the 8th. The funeral took place from near Waynesboro with services and interment at Amsterdam church near Ringgold, Rev. D. B. Mentzer and others officiating. Deceased is survived by a wife and six children.

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Rev. Samuel W. Sears died at his home in Philadelphia on Wednesday night of last week at 10:30 o'clock, from a catarral affection of the stomach. The deceased had been in poor health for a year or more but had nobly struggled against it until a few weeks previous to his death. He is well remembered as the former pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of this place. Even before the end of his pastorate here, sickness began to be his portion. Fighting against it, he continued to sound the trumpet call of the gospel, almost unmindful, it seemed, of bodily pain. In March, 1895, he was transferred to the Fifth avenue charge, Altoona, where still he labored in the Master's vineyard with a strength which was God-given. Gradually he failed and hoping against hope, fighting the grim destroyer, Death, he reluctantly left the pulpit and took upon him a supernumerary relation with the Central Pennsylvania Conference. About the first of May he entered the Methodist hospital in the city of Philadelphia, for treatment and after remaining there a short time his family moved to that city and he was taken to his new home. From this time on he failed rapidly and during the last week of his stay upon earth it was found necessary to keep him under the influence of opiates to relieve his dreadful sufferings. Shortly before his death he recognized those who had gathered around his bedside and then came the Master's summons, "Enough, good and faithful servant, come up higher," and he who fought so valiantly for the cause of Christ here on earth, found in death no conqueror and the grave no victorer proven. The fight is o'er, the victory won, the victor crowned with life immortal. Many are those who were rescued and brought within the fold by him; many are those who will rise and bless the memory of that man of God. Samuel W. Sears was born in 1838 in Baltimore and at the early age of sixteen, entered the ministry, and continuing without intermission until his last illness. He is survived by four sons, Dr. William H., Huntingdon, Pa.; Samuel W. Jr., Philadelphia; Edgar, Cincinnati, O., and Murray C., Huntingdon, Pa.; two daughters, Miss Margaret H., Philadelphia and Mrs. J. Will Barbour, Chambersburg. The funeral services were held in the First Methodist church of Huntingdon on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large congregation. Devotional services were conducted by Revs. Riley, M. L. Ganoe, J. Ellis Bell, G. T. Gray, of Altoona, and C. T. Dunning, of Huntingdon. Rev. M. L. Smyser, of Lewistown, spoke from the text John 5:35, "He was a burning and shining light." He paid an eloquent tribute to the qualifications of the deceased as a preacher of the gospel, of his eminent scientific attainments and his earnest study of the scriptures. Rev. John Z. Lloyd, of Waynesboro, M. L. Ganoe, of Altoona and R. H. Gilbert, of Huntingdon, spoke of the high esteem in which the deceased was held as a minister and citizen. There was a large representation of the ministerial brethren from the Central Pennsylvania Conference in attendance. Six of the ministers acted as pall bearers. The remains were interred in Riverview cemetery.

WALL PAPER, CARPETS and MATTINGS.

I now have my full line of Wall Papers and Decorations in for the Spring trade and can show you the largest assortment and greatest variety of patterns in all the new colorings ever offered in the Cumberland Valley.

Over 25,000 pieces Wall Paper in stock. 6000 pieces new Mica and Gilt Papers selling at 5, 6, 7 and 8c. piece; as handsome as you will find elsewhere at double he price.

3000

pieces very fine Solid Gold Papers reduced from 40, 50 and 60c. piece to 10, 12, 15 and 20c. piece to close out.

5000

pieces Wall Paper at 10, 12 and 15c. piece; as handsome patterns and colorings as you can buy at any price.

2000

pieces Felt Papers in all the new shades, with finest friezes and ceilings to match that we have ever offered.

10,000

pieces of fine Pressed, Velour, Leather, Lacquer, Cartridge, Embossed and Gold Papers at the lowest prices that they have ever sold.

March Bargains IN MATTINGS.

60 rolls (40 yds. each) going at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 per roll. Call and see them before best patterns are sold.

75 Rolls—4500 yds. Tapestry Brussels Carpet.

Bought before the advance in price, going at 50, 55, 60 and 65c., during this month.

50 Rolls—3000 Yards

best quality Tapestry Brussels going at 70 and 75c. yard. Same quality goods sold last season at 85, 87½ and 90c.

J. SIERER.
No. 54 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

OUR BOYS' SUITS

are made to fit.

OUR PRICES

are not equaled when quality is considered.

Boys' School Knee Pants 50 Cents.

OUR LEADER,

MEN'S PERCALE SHIRTS 50C.

Merchant Tailoring

is an art and only is acquired by experience, and many proclaim their skill by word only and lack the "professional skill" necessary to a practical knowledge of the demands of a correct garment.

Suits to Order $15 Trousers $5

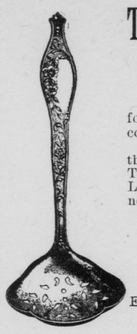
H. C. WHITE,
Practical Merchant Tailor.

X RAYS AGAIN!

The Cathode Rays are not needed to see that by your liberal patronage during our great "Fire Sale," nearly our whole stock was disposed of in an incredibly short time. We are therefore enabled to resume business with almost an entire new stock of Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Notions, within a short time after our sacrifice sale. You helped us by buying our damaged goods quickly, saving us both time and further loss. Now we are going to let you reap the benefit we derived in quickly turning our former stock into ready cash, enabling us to take advantage of a market thatw as over stocked, with more bargains in new and seasonable goods than it has ever been our fortune to strike before. But strike it we did, and at just the right time when ready cash went further than we ever knew it to go. As a result of our good buying last week in the cities our pavement has been filled with box upon box this week of these purchases. To show our appreciation of your kindness to us we are going to mark our goods at lower figures and smaller profits than ever was known. We bought very cheap and lots of goods we bought at prices that we cannot buy at again. Nevertheless we are going to give to the people every bargain we got ourselves. The prices will be such that it will make an impression that will last for years to come. We care not for former criticism when we were blamed for selling damaged goods too low and to prove it we are going right into this sale of cut prices and on brand new goods with the supreme confidence that the people appreciate us. We won't mention prices here save one special lot of goods, wide, all wool serges, in the new colorings for spring, that we intend to sell for 20c. This one line of goods will set you thinking; when you see them they will start you talking. 'Tis but a taste of the good things we have—only one among many. An early visit will pay you. Look through our line. We have never shown such a stock before. New goods, new ideas, new prices, all go to mark a new era in our business. And rest assured we will never be satisfied in this new business until we rise to the very top and our store will be talked of more than all the others in the Cumberland Valley.

Yours truly,

W. O. APPENZELLAR,
Dry Goods and Notions, Center of Square,
Chambersburg, Pa.



Third Week of the Great June Sale

of Solid Sterling Silver Teaspoons at Ludwig's.

The store is at your elbow wherever you are. You can write for what you want and get as good service as if you stood at our counter. Illustrations mailed on request.

Remember these prices are for June only. We want to make this a memorable Solid Silver Teaspoon month in our history. The following prices should convince you that JUNE, '96 at Ludwig's is Solid Silver Teaspoon buying time. Six of the newest patterns in stock:

LOUIS XV TEASPOONS	(Sterling Silver)	.....	$4.25	half doz.
MAZERINE	"	"	4.25	" "
LUXEMBOURG	"	"	4.25	" "
PLAIN	"	"	3.75	" "
BEDFORD	"	"	4.25	" "
VIRGINIA	"	"	4.25	" "

Engraving Free.

GEO. W. LUDWIG, Jeweler,
Chambersburg, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO G. A. R.

All grades of Regulation Suits can be had cheaper then ever heard of at the

Boston Clothing House,
Chambersburg, Pa.

At the same time we will say that never has Clothing, Shoes and everything in Men's and Boys' wear been sold at such unheard of low prices as that house is selling at this season. Call and convince yourself before buying elsewhere.

E. JACOBSON, Prop.

Special Prices.

Men's	F-Kip	Boot,	-	-	now	$1.49		
"	Light	"	"	-	-	"	1.90	were $2.25
Boy's	F-	"	"	-		"	1.20	" 1.50
"	"	"	"	-	-	"	1.50	" 2.00
Youth's	"	"	"	-	-	"	1.00	" 1.25

Women's	Kangaroo Calf Polish	-	now	$1.25	were $1.50
"	" " Button	-	"	1.25	" 1.50
"	Oil Grain Button (best quality)		"	1.25	" 1.50
"	" " Polish	"	"	1.25	" 1.50
"	A-Calf	"	- -	" .85	" 1.00

And lots of other goods too numerous to mention, to make room for Spring and Summer goods. Now is the time to take advantage of these popular prices.

61 South Main St., Chambersburg, Penn'a. H. B. GANOE.

DO YOU NEED RED DAMASK?

We have a Bargain that is worth your earliest atttention. STRICTLY FAST RED, Beautiful Patterns, full width and especially cheap.

HOLLAR & NACE,
Cash Dry Goods and Notions.
55 N. Main St.

ALABASTINE

Takes the place of lime for whitewashing. Just as white and sweet and does not rub off the wall. White, blue, pink, brown, terra cotta, pearl or any other color; makes the wall look like paper. It is a powder, mixes with cold water and does not rub off the wall like lime. It is a splendid disinfectant if powder is sprinkled around and is purifying and sweet smelling. If put in the cracks of the floor it drives away moth. Come and get a color card and directions how to use it in its many forms, we are the agents. All sizes of

WINDOW SCREENS,

Screen doo rs, fly traps water coolers, Gosoline Stoves and splendid Gasoline.

W. H. EYSTER.

SPRING CAPES.

A New Line of Silk for Ladies' Waists.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS IN LIGHT NOVELTIES, ALSO A LINE BLACK NOVELTIES AND MOHAIR AT

Pomeroy and Mackey's

The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

A WORD IN PASSING.

Town and County Briefs With a Bit of Comment—Happenings of the Week and a Forecast of Coming Events.

The Friendship fire company of this place won the $100, first prize for drilling at Cumberland, Md., last week.

Harry B. Myers, who has been conducting the store at Keefer's has gone to Philadelphia to engage in business.

Major McKinley cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln while with his regiment in Virginia in 1864. He was accompanied to the polls by Phil. H. Sheridan and R. B. Hayes.

The Huntingdon county local board of agriculture met on Tuesday and decided to hold two farmers' institutes in that county this year, one at Warriorsmark, the other at Orbisonia.

Frank L. Billmyer, the champion huntsman of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, killed twenty-one squirrels in one day. He has been out six times and killed twenty-two squirrels.

Harvest will begin in some parts of Washington county, Md., the latter part of this week. The wheat-fly has attacked some of the wheat fields but it is only the late varieties that are suffering.

C. K. Seifert, publisher of a small, free advertising sheet, Waynesboro, was arrested charged with criminal libel by B. C. Thorn, of that place. Seifert gave bail in $300, for his appearance at court.

Judge Gordon, of Clearfield county, has decided that constables are not entitled to compensation for making returns to court and are only entitled to one fee for warrants containing the names of more than one person.

Auctioneer Bender Saturday afternoon sold 65 shares of the capital stock of the National Bank of Chambersburg at $40 per share. Theo. M. Wood purchased 45 shares and D. L. Grove, clerk of the courts, bought 20 shares.

Thursday night last, a horse belonging to Conrad Peifer, a farmer, east of Marion, was kicked by one of the other horses in the stable, a little above the knee, causing a fracture. Mr. Peifer had the horse, which was a valuable one, shot.

At a meeting held in Waynesboro, by the business men of the town it was unanimously decided to get up a big trades' display, fireman's contest, etc., to be held about August 1, for the purpose of attracting outside attention to the town.

It will be the first time in twenty years says the Providence Journal in speaking of the Republican National Convention, that the name of Blaine has not appeared on the list of those receiving at least some votes in a Republican National Convention.

At the sheriff's sale in McConnellsburg the interest of the Aughwick Valley Game and Fish Club and about 5000 acres of land in Fulton and Franklin counties was sold for $400. The several tracts of land were bid in for certain members of the club.

At the conference of the A. M. E. church, at Reading, the following appointments were made: Shippensburg, Greencastle and Waynesboro, J. H Hill; Chambersburg, William Stuart; Mercersburg, J. T. Mitchell; Mechanicsburg, Beecher Carter; Carlisle, P. M. Laws.

Harriet Beecher Stowe celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of her birth Monday, and the occasion found her in her usual good health. She is in receipt of several hundred letters, all of which lie on her table unopened as yet, but they are doubtless of a congratulatory character.

The recent weather, farmers say, is not favorable to the wheat. The crop, many predict, will not be more than two-thirds. The rains came too late and too much cloudy weather prevents its proper ripening. Some wheat will be cut the latter part of this week.—Hagerstown Globe.

Major General Miles, commanding the United States army, will be invited by Governor Hastings to attend the division encampment of the National Guard at Lewistown as his guest. Secretary of War Lamont will detail an officer of the regular army to attend the encampment and inspect the troops.

David Freeman, Tomstown, Quincy township, found a pole bound with cotton and fine pieces of wood saturated with kerosene standing against his house. A match had been applied but failed to set fire to the house, thus probably saving the lives of all the inmates. Suspicion rests upon certain persons who have an old grudge against Mr. Freeman.

Lightning struck the telegraph wires along the W. M. R. R. track near Highfield on Saturday, ran into the office at Highfield, and exploded with a deafening report. Operator Robinson put out the fire that was started. Considerable damage was done to the service, but no one was hurt, although a number of persons around the station were shocked.

The following dates for agricultural fairs have been selected: State Agricultural society, at Johnstown, September 7th–12th; Grangers' Inter-State Exhibition, at Williams' Grove, August 24th–29th; Farmers' Encampment and Industrial Exposition, at Mt. Gretna, August 17th–21st; Patrons of Husbandry Exposition at Centre Hall, September 14th–19th.

Jeremiah Roth, of Butler township, Adams county, stabled six head of 18-month cattle December 1, 1895, which weighed 3920 pounds, averaging 653⅓. They were sold Monday to Philip Hoffman, having been fed for a period of 195 days, when they weighed 6,370, averaging 1,061⅔, and making a gain of 408⅓ pounds. Mr. Roth says the cattle ate about 5 bushels of clay during the winter.

Principal M. R Alexander, of Chambersburg Academy, has examined the following young gentlemen for admission to the Freshman class of Princeton College: J. H. McCormick, R. C. Reading 2nd, Williamsport, Pa.; Henry Hipple, Lock Haven; W. S. Hammond, Jr, Altoona; W. J. Metzgar, Latrobe; W. B. Angle, Shippensburg; J. C. George, Mont Alto; Wm. B. Gilmore, Chambersburg.

A new pest in the shape of an apple tree destroyer is worrying the fruit growers throughout the state. The troublesome thing is a small white worm which ensconces itself in the end of the limbs of the trees and bores away until it causes the blight of the leaves. It was never heard of before this spring and the experimental stations of the state have taken up the matter and will make an investigation.

The Bedford county commissioners have let contracts for four steel bridges. One of these is to be thrown across Clear Creek, three miles south of Everett, on the road from Everett to Chaneysville, sixty feet in length; one in Southampton township, across Brushy Fork, near Chaneysville, sixty feet in length; another near Sulphur Springs station, fifty feet long, and another at Pleasantville, a forty-five foot span.

The Y. M. C. A. Chambersburg, has concluded arrangements for a series of entertainments the coming season. The talent secured is the highest as to quality and price and is as follows: Oct. 15, the Jones-McIntyre concert company; Nov. 23, Dr. DeMotte, the eminent lecturer; Dec. 7, Dr. John Temple Graves; Feb'y 4, Leland T. Powers, the greatest entertainer in the world; March 11, the Temple quartet and Miss Ridgway.

The following gentlemen will compose the state examining board for Cumberland Valley state normal school, Shippensburg, this year: State Superintendent Schaeffer; Principal Benedict, of the Edinboro normal school; Supt. Potts, Bedford county; Supt. Rudy, Huntingdon county; Supt. Warren, York city; Supt. Fickinger, Chambersburg; Supt. Webber, Middletown, and Dr. Eckels, of the normal. The examinations will begin on June 22.

Samuel Robinson, near New Bloomfield, Perry county, was found dead Wednesday, June 10, in his hay mow, where he and some of his farm hands were sleeping. He did not get up when the rest did and they did not attempt to arouse him until the meal was ready, when some one approached and shook him and discovered that he was dead and had probably been so for an hour or more. He was a veteran of the late war and was about 61 years of age.

The assessors under the compulsory education law have completed their work in Cumberland county. The following figures indicate the number of school children whose ages range from 8 to 13 years: Carlisle, 812; Mechanicsburg, 308; Shippensburg, 264; Camp Hill, 22; Mt. Holly Springs, 146; Newburg, 42; New Cumberland, 95; Newville, 132; Shiremanstown, 43. A number of these children did not attend school before, and there will likely be a full attendance next term.

Another dynamite explosion occurred in Williamsport, Md., Thursday night, near the center of the town. The explosive, it is thought, was set off by the parties who have been engaged at the business recently. The dynamite was placed in the bed of a wagon which stood on a vacant lot adjoining the Lutheran church, Potomac street, which is usually filled with pedestrians. The wagon was blown to pieces, and the report of the explosion startled the residents. There is no clew to the persons implicated.

For some time past the Cumberland Valley Railroad company has been missing merchandise from its freight cars in the Bridgeport yards, but could not ferret out the perpetrators. A couple months ago a car was broken into and about 10,000 cigars stolen therefrom. Detectives were put upon the case, and have made their first arrest, apprehending one Edward Morris, and lodged in Carlisle jail. The detectives have high hopes of soon capturing the other members of the gang, thinking that Morris will "squeal" on his "pals" before suffering alone for the crime.

The Heidelburg Reformed congregation at Marion has begun to excavate the foundation for a new annex to their church, which will be built on the east side. The new structure will be 27 feet wide, 44 feet long, and to this will be added a tower 12x12 feet. The new building and tower will be built of brick. The annex will have in it an infant department. The remodeling of the church proper and the cost of the annex, together with the tower and cupola, is not to exceed $2500 or $3000. The building committee are W. P. Latshaw, Calvin Fuss, F. W. Miller, M. M. Gilland, S. H. Manon, and Rev. I. M. Beaver. The planning committee are John A. Diehl, S. H. Garnes and S. H. Manon.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Items of Interest About Your and Our Friends and Those Whom We All Know.

John A. Seiders, Esq., left Friday evening to attend the National Republican convention at St. Louis. Mr. Seiders is one of the delegates from the 18th congressional district. J. Watson Craig accompanied Mr. Seiders and will visit his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Jones.

Scott McLanahan, son of Dr. Johnston McLanahan, has gone to Europe with some of his fellow students at Princeton.

Robert H. Bowers, son of O. C. Bowers, Esq., has been graduated with honors from Franklin and Marshall college.

Ned Bricker, son of W. H. Bricker, is home on a two months' leave of absence from West Point, where he has been for two years.

Dr. Nelson Young, son of General C. L. Young and wife, of the soldiers industrial school, Scotland, left Thursday evening for Xenia, Ohio, where he will locate and practice his profession.

Robert T., son of R. M. Beck formerly of town, now of Connecticut, has been named for West Point by the congressman of that district.

Lieutenant Colonel Chambers McKibben, Mrs. McKibben and her mother, Mrs. Sibley, Chicago, are the guests of Hotel McKinley and will remain in Chambersburg for a few days. Colonel McKibben is a son of the late Colonel Chambers McKibben and has won rapid promotion in the army. He has lately been in command at Fort Nussoala, Montana, but is now ordered to Plattsburgh, New York.

The Proposed Division of Hamiltown Township.

D. D. Swanger, Joseph B. Davison and John A. Witherspoon, commissioners appointed by the court to examine into the matter of the proposed division of Hamilton township into two election districts, sat at West Point hotel yesterday morning to hear testimony. The great interest taken in the matter was shown by the presence of a hundred or more voters of the township. The petitioners for the division were represented by John M. McDowell and J. H. Light and the remonstrants against the division by Garnet Gehr and L. B. Eyster. The papers on both sides were laid before the commission. On the petition for the division there are about 150 signers, while the remonstrance against the division has about 250 signers. Five of those favoring division were heard and at noon the commission adjourned to meet in the grand jury room of the court-house this afternoon at 1:30. It was agreed that only eight persons be heard on each side. The hearing was not completed until four o'clock. There were no addresses by counsel. The commissioners will likely have another meeting to go over the names on the papers and they will then announce their decision, unless they determine to go over the township and consult with the people.

COL. DENWORTH DEFENDED.

Another Aspect of the Pension Case Much Talked of During the Late Encampment.

The REVIEW last week published a despatch from Williamsport, telling of the arrest of Col. James B. Denworth for violating the pension laws. Col. Denworth was a candidate for Department Commander at the late encampment here and his pension case was much talked of that time.

The following affidavit shows that the widow has lately made a statement which completely exonorates Col. Denworth from all blame. The affidavit is as follows:

In the Estate of John A. Brookens, late of the City of Williamsport.

In the Orphans Court of Lycoming Co.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF LYCOMING, }

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman in and for the City of Williamsport, in said county, William Q. Guise and A. P. Forseman, of said city, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that on the 16th day of March, A. D., 1896, Mrs. Irene Fig, "former widow of said decedent, who was a member of Co. C, 97th Regiment Penna. Volunteers Infantry, whose minors are receiving a pension through their guardian, J. B. Denworth, on Certificate Number 390,549 of $8.00 and two dollars for each child respectively." That the said Mrs. Fig, nee Brookens, called to see the account of the said J. B. Denworth, guardian as aforesaid, which account was then being prepared for filing, and that the affiants and the said Mrs. Fig, mother of said wards, took the papers and vouchers of the said guardian to the office of D. R. Foresman, and in the absence of Mr. J. B. Denworth, Mr Guise, one of the affiants, handed each voucher to Mrs. Fig and explained the same minutely to her, she then handed each one to Mr. Foresman, the other affiant with the remark, "it's all right," whereupon Mr. Foresman re-explained the purpose for which said receipts were given and the amount of each, and after having thus examined each voucher in said guardian's account, she declared that each voucher was correct and true, and did further say that Mr. Denworth had been a father to her and her children in furnishing them with weekly support for years prior to the receiving of her pension, and that if ever there was an honest man, it was Mr. Denworth, and that if it had not been for him she and her children would have starved to death. Further, that when she had her pension check cashed she had paid him all back that she owed without interest. She further stated that the Pension Examiner was trying in every way to get her to reveal or tell something unfavorable to Mr. Denworth, which she could not do, and that she had nothing unfavorable to tell, as she was bound to tell the truth just as she had stated it to us.

WM. Q. GUISE,
A. P. FORESMAN.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 1st day of June, A. D., 1876.

[SEAL] CHARLES HARMAN,
Alderman.

WILSON COLLEGE.

A New Building to Be Erected—Changes in the Faculty—Endowment Fund to Be Raised.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Wilson College was held Wednesday afternoon of last week. They determined upon a number of additions and repairs to the buildings at the institution. A new laundry will be erected at a cost of $3000. It wil be three stories in height and of brick. The building will be built west of the dining room built last year and will extend to the Conococheague creek. The matter of erecting a new residence for the professors of the college was referred to the executive committee. President Martin was authorized to expend $3000 in painting the buildings and making general repairs to them. A resolution to raise an endowment of $75,000 for the college was passed and a committee was appointed to take action in the matter. The alumnæ association has notified the trustees that it will endeavor to raise $25,000 for the endowment fund.

Miss Blenkinsop, one of the members of the faculty of the music college, left for her home in Leeds, England, Saturday. She will not return. Madame Elsie Lenoire, professor of French, left for her home in France at the same time. Miss Martha H. Corwin, Pleasantville, a member of this year's graduating class, has been elected an assistant teacher in the laboratory. Every vacancy made in the college by the departure of the graduating class has already been filled and many more applicants are assured. Misses Pickerell, Lay and Moore, of the faculty, will not return next year. The trustees elected Miss Crosby, Vassar college, as teacher of the violin, Miss Jessie Andrews as teacher on the piano and Miss Hoag as vocal instructor.

Maize—Bricker.

William L. Maize of Philadelphia, and Marie Elizabeth Bricker, only daughter of W. H. Bricker, junior member of the firm of H. Sierer & Co., were married Tuesday at noon by Rev. B. H. Mosser, in the M. E. church. The bride, who is one of Chambersburg's most charming young ladies, wore white brocaded silk, trimmed in chiffon and pearls. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas and maiden's hair ferns. The maid of honor wore white organdy over satin. The bridesmaids wore white organdy trimmed with pink ribbons and with the maid of honor, wore Leghorn hats. All carried sweet peas. Mr. Maize is private secretary to General Manager Beetem of the Union Traction lines in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Maize after an extended wedding tour will take up their residence in Philadelphia.

Examination at the Scotland School.

Department Commander Darte, G. A. R., Capt. George W. Skinner, Col. Thos. G. Sample and the other members of the soldiers' orphans' school commission, visited the Scotland school yesterday and witnessed the annual examinations. Housum Post and the Ladies of the G. A. R. of town, went down in the afternoon and returned on a special at six o'clock. All were delighted at the proficiency shown by the pupils.

Sale of Bedford Springs.

The widely-known neighboring summer resort, the Bedford Mineral Springs, was sold on Tuesday of last week on a second mortgage sale to Samuel Bancroft, Jr., of Wilmington, Delaware, and Jesse Hiles of Baltimore. This sale was made for the price of the mortgage, $75,000, subject of course, to a mortgage held by the Anderson heirs, the original owners, for $200,000. Under the control of the purchasers and the management of Joseph T. Alsip, this unequalled health resort will offer new attractions and inducements to pleasure and health seekers. The coming season promises to be one of unusual activity.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORKERS.

Annual Convention of the Metal and Fannett Association—Program of the Sessions.

Contributed to the REVIEW.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Fannett and Metal Sabbath school association, met in the Presbyterian church in Amberson's valley, June 10, at 11 a. m., and continued until Thursday night.

The afternoon session opened with Rev. J. W. Parris in the chair. The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Thomas Dobbin and the response by D. O. Shearer. These officers were elected: Rev. J. W. Parris, president; A. C. Wilson, vice president; J. S. Craig and H. P. Piper, recording secretaries; Miss Mollie M. Culbertson, corresponding secretary, and Mr. McElhenny, treasurer.

"Object and aim of our convention," was opened by Rev. J. W. Parris. 1st. The devout study of the word of God; 2d. In coming nearer to each other we bring our hearts nearer to Almighty God. The speaker was followed by Rev. Thos. Dobbin and Rev. James Gordon.

"Enthusiasm necessary to success," was opened by D. O. Shearer. If enthusiasm is necessary to success in secular affairs how much more necessary in religious affairs. He was followed by Rev. James Gordon, Rev. J. Smith Gordon and J. W. Parris.

In the evening at 7:45 a song service was held. "How shall we secure the largest attendance at our Sunday schools?" was introduced by James Gordon who said: 1st. Go yourself; 2d. There is a place in the Sabbath school for every person no matter how old; 3d. Don't say to your children go but come. Rev. J. W. Parris made the following points on the topic. 1st. By gathering in those who do not attend Sabbath school we may obtain this end; 2d. Attractive music does more to bring children into the Sabbath school than any thing else. D. O. Shearer and Rev. Thomas Dobbin also discussed the topic.

The question box was then opened. It contained the two following questions: "If all were Christians would Sunday school be a necessity?" answered by Rev. J. Smith Gordon, "Just so much as the church would be." "What constitutes a good Sunday school scholar," referred to Rev. James Gordon: Punctuality in attendance, promptness, reverence, the best scholar is the one that comes best prepared. What are we in this world for?

Thursday morning the topic, "How can the Sabbath school be made a greater spiritual power," was opened by Rev. J. A. Harkins, after which it was most ably discussed by P. M. Shoemaker, Rev. J. W. Parris and D. O. Shearer.

"What evidence can the teacher have of a divine call?" was opened by A. C. Wilson; "Is the Sabbath school a divine institution?" We might say no and yes. God never calls any one until they heed the call, son, daughter, give Me thine heart. It was further discussed by Rev. Thomas Dobbin, D. O. Shearer and Rev. J. Harkins.

Adjourned with singing "Hide Thou me," by Rev. J. W. Parris, wife and son.

Thursday afternoon the children's service opened with an address to them by Adam Rexroth and P. M. Shoemaker. Rev. J. W. Parris and son sang with the children a song entitled, "What makes us happy." Next on the program was the reading of the essay: "No one lives to nimself alone," by Mrs. Laura B. Pisle; "Regularity in Sunday school work," Miss Adaline Skinner; "Different way of rejecting Christ," by Miss Jennie Gloss.

Miscellaneous business was then transacted. Adjourned with song by J. W. Parris and family.

The evening session was opened with a song service. A discussion on temperance was opened by Rev. J. A. Harkins, followed by H. S. Piper and Rev. Thomas Dobbin. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the good people of Amberson's valley for their kindness and hospitality in entertaining the members of the convention and others who were in attendance; to the choir and leader for their excellent music and to the chair for the faithful discharge of his duties and to all others who contributed to the brilliant success of the convention.

The closing address was by Jacob Devor, after which J. W. Parris and family sang by request "Go let the angels in," and the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

A Mad Dog Scare.

The worst mad dog scare ever known in the central part of the state is now terrorizing the residents of Potter's Mills, a small village in the southern part of Centre county. About six weeks ago a strange dog made its appearance at the farm house of Alexander McCoy. It was soon noticed that the dog acted strangely, but little was thought of it at the time. The animal remained only a few days, but before it took its departure had bitten a valuable cow. About a week ago the cow developed one of the worst cases of Hydrophobia. She died inside of twenty-four hours, and after removing the hide the carcass was dragged to a ravine in the woods, where it was left unburied. It was only a matter of a few hours until the dogs in the neighborhood found the carcass and proceeded to feast, with the result that several days ago every dog in the vicinity showed unmistakable symptoms of the rabies. A reign of terror at once began. The dogs would bite at everything they came across, and one child was bitten. It was not safe, nor is it yet, for any person to venture out unless well armed. A number of the dogs have been killed, but there are yet quite a number of them at large. The boy bitten has not yet shown any alarming symptoms, but there is grave fear that he may do so at any time.

A "Healer" Said to Be Working Cures.

W. L. Keyser, the young man from Mercersburg, whose so called "cures" the REVIEW has told of, came to Chambersburg on Monday. He is stopping with a West Market street family and the "healer" has been quite busy ministering to the sick. A number profess to have been relieved of rheumatism and pains of various kinds. The young man will remain here several weeks.

Court House Notes.

The will of Jeremiah Diehl, late of Marion, has been probated. The household furniture is bequeathed to his widow, who owns the property in which they lived. All the rest of his property of all kinds he gives to his sons, John A. and Edgar B. Diehl, but charges his interest in the Lehmaster warehouse with $160 per year payable to his wife, Sarah Diehl, in quarterly instalments and charges his farm in Guilford and Hamilton townships with $320 per year payable to his wife in the same manner. He also devised that there be no inventory or appraisement filed nor accounting in the orphans' court. The will was made February 5, 1896.

CHURCH NOTES.

Events in the Various Churches and Sabbath Schools of the County—Matters of Interest for Church Goers and Others.

The Reformed Sunday school of Fort Loudon celebrated Children's Day on Sunday evening, June 14th. The church was very tastefully decorated, and the pretty service entitled "The Good Shepherd" was well rendered to the interest and delight of the large audience present. Sunday school superintendent J. H. Metz had all the participants well trained and every number was a success. Special mention should be made of two members on the program. One was the singing by three little girls, Blanche Lum, Katie Metz and Helen Higgins, each about seven years old. These little folks sang so womanly and sweet, that all who heard them were captivated and inspired. The other was a solo by Helen Higgins. This solo in particular was a surprise to all. She sang with a tenderness that touched the heart and with a sweetness that charmed the soul. These little girls were trained under the direction of Miss Annie Patton, who presided at the organ, during the rendition of the service, with grace and accuracy.

The Missionary Society of the Reformed congregation of Lemasters, held its first public meeting on Sunday afternoon, June 14. This society is comparatively young yet, and is to be congratulated on the success with which it met in rendering the very interesting and edifying program of this occasion. The church was beautifully and elaborately decorated. The program consisted of singing, recitations and an address by the pastor, Rev. G. S. Gill. Each number on the program was well rendered. Especially interesting and sweet was a song entitled "Dropping Pennies" by Ruth Smith and Blanche Light, two little girls about six years old each, accompanied on the organ by Mrs. L. M. Smith. The meeting was opened with invocation and prayer by the pastor, after which the president of the society, Miss Alice Light, presided. Mrs. Seth Lehmaster was the organist for the occasion.

The Dunkard church court at McPherson, Kansas, has rendered its verdict on the heresy cases in the Dunkard College, refusing to sustain the charges against Prof. S. B. Fahnestock and four other members of the college faculty. The court, however, reproved them for the assertion on the church doctrine in public discussions and compelled each to put himself on record before the court concerning the tenet of the church which it was charged they had repudiated.

The recent exodus of Dunkards from Eastern states to North Dakota has been the greatest event in the emigration line witnessed in Chicago in recent years. Many trains of colonists from the East have passed through Chicago to the great West, but never so many at one time and for one section of the country. The movement has only started, however, and the 1,500 emigrants last week are soon to be followed by 2,500 more from Dunkard communities in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. At least twenty colonies of Dunkards will be formed by the four train loads of brethren which passed through Chicago. The towns established in advance by the elders of the church are along the Great Northern road, occupying a stretch of territory 100 miles long in the Devil's Lake country and Red River Valley. The principal counties to be settled are Traill, Steele, Grand Forks, Nelson, Ramsey and Towner. So far the towns or communities more particularly favored by the church are Mayville, Clifford, Latimore, Dakota, Cando, Devil's Lake, Fenn, Grand Harbor and Church's Ferry. These are already established. A score of additional towns are to be settled by Dunkard colonists as fast as they become located.

Children's Day was observed in the Falling Spring, St. John's Reformed, Central, First U. B. and Methodist churches of town on Sunday last. The weather was somewhat inclement but the audiences were large and the children presented fine entertainments at all the churches.

"The "Birthday festival" at the Methodist church last Thursday evening was so successful that nearly $100 was raised for the new church fund. All those present and many others, paid in a penny for each year that they had lived. Many who did not care to tell exactly how many years had passed over their heads compromised by giving one dollar and the fund was considerably swelled in this way.

Sunday last was "Rose Day" in the First Lutheran church, Chambersburg, and interesting services were held. The church holds a deed from Col. Benjamin Chambers, dated in 1780, for the land upon which the buildings now stand. In addition to a monetary consideration of less than $10 it was stipulated that a yearly rental of a rose must be paid. This was done until about ten years ago and on Sunday back payments were made and also advance payments for years to come. Each member of the church on that day brought at lest one rose to help liquidate that debt and a contribution toward paying another debt of money that stood against the church. At the close of the liturgy, six members of King Daughters' circles collected the roses in baskets and six Christian Endeavorers lifted the money collection. The twelve young ladies then marched to the chancel with their baskets and deposited them there. Rev. E. H. Leisenring's sermon was a Lutheran historical one. Beginning with the settlement of Dutch Lutherans in New Amsterdam in 1621 he briefly sketched the growth of the denomination (now over 50,000,000 strong in the world) to a membership in the United States now of over a million. In 1740 German Lutherans settled at Grindstone Hill. About 1770 Rev. J. G. Young began to preach to the Lutherans here. The first church was a log one built by the Lutherans and German Reformeds and the two congregations worshiped there until a split arose over the burial of a suicide in the churchyard when the Lutherans got control. A brick church was erected later and it in turn was followed by the present edifice built in 1854. Of the thirteen pastors who have had charge of the congregation since it was incorporated in 1831, nine are yet alive. All the records were destroyed by the fire and the excellent sermon, compiled with so much care and work, should and doubtless will be published for distribution. Since Easter the congregation has contributed $843, including Sunday's collection, and the total debt on its hands is now but a little over $200.

MARRIED.

SHADE—HAULMAN.—June 13, 1896, at 914 Carrollton avenue, Baltimore, Md., by Rev. A. Stewart Hartman, D. D., H. S. Shade and Miss M. Eleanor Haulman, both of Chambersburg.

WAGAMAN—HAFER.—June 16, 1896, by Rev. W. H. Washinger, Samuel E. Wagaman and Miss Cora M. Hafer, both of Chambersburg.

Philadelphia Markets.

Wednesday, June 17, 1896.

FLOUR.—Pennsylvania roller clear, $3.00@3.55; do. do., straight, $3.50@3.50; do. do. patent $3.50@3.70; spring, clear, $2.50@2.85; do., straight, $3.15@3.40; patent, $3.50@3.75. Rye flour, $2.50 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania.

WHEAT.—No. 2 Penna. red, 66c.

CORN.—No. 2 yellow, —c.; No. 2 mixed, 3c.

OATS.—No. 2 white, 21½c.; No. 3 white,—No. 2 mixed —c.

BUTTER.—Market weak. Western creamery fancy, 15½@—c.; prints, fancy, 17c.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania, fresh, 12@—c.

POULTRY.—Live fowls, hens, —@10c; live chickens, 13@18c; live ducks —c.; dressed poultry, fresh killed fowls, choice, 10@—c.; dressed turkeys 13@18.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy, choice, $16.50@17.00; No. 1 mixed clover, $12.00@12.25; Rye straw, $20.50@21.00. per ton; wheat straw $8.50@9.

FEED.—Bran, $10.50@$11.50 per ton.

TALLOW.—Prime country, in bbls., 3½.

POTATOES.—Prime, 20 to 28c. per bushel.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF CATTLE.—Extra, 4⅜@4½c.; good, 4¼@4¾c.; medium, 3⅞@4c.; common, 3½@3¾c.

SHEEP.—Extra, 3¾@4; Good, 3¾@3½; Medium, 2¾@3c.; Common 2¼@2½c.; Lambs,—@½c.; spring lambs, 5@7½c.

HOGS.—Demand active at 5@5¼c.; good Western, 4½@4¾; for state.

FAT COWS.—3@3.

THIN COWS.—$8@$15.

MILCH COWS.—$30@40.

VEAL CALVES.—3¾@7.

Baltimore Markets.

Wednesday, June 17, 1896.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red, —; No. 2 steamer red, 63.

CORN.—Southern white 34½@36c.; do. yellow, 34½@35¾c.

OATS.—No. 2 white, 24½@24¾c.; No. 3 white, 23½@24c.; ungraded white, —@24¾c.; ungraded mixed 21@22½c.

FEED.—Bran, 12.50@13.00.; middlings $10@11.

BUTTER.—Fancy creamery 16@17; Penn'a. prints, 11@12; ladie-packed, 12.

EGGS.—Fresh, 12@12½.

POULTRY.—Live fowls, young chickens, 13@15; hens, 9@9½; ducks, 8@9; turkeys, —@—.

HAY.—Timothy. $17@17.50; mixed clover $13.50@14; No. 1 clover hay, $9@9.50.

CATTLE MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE.—Extra, $4.00@430.; good, $3.75@4.00; medium, $2.75@3; thin cattle $2@2.37.

HOGS.—Nearby, $3.30@3.50; roughs, $3@3.25.

SHEEP.—Sheep, 2½@3½; lambs, 5@6¼.

MILCH COWS.—Prices ranged from $20@45.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, June 18, 1896.

No. 1. Longberry	.68	Butter	14
No. 1. Foltz	.68	Eggs	08
No. 2. of any kind	.66	Lard	05
Oats	.20	Tallow	03
Rye, new	.35	Bacon-hams	10
Corn	.30	Bacon-shoulder	06
Timothy	.70	Bacon-sides	05
Clover seed	3.50	Peaches-pared	05
Timothy hay	11.00	Peaches-unpared	
Onions	.35	Cherries-pitted	07
Potatoes	.25	Dried Apples	02
Vinegar	.11	Jeans	.$1.25

LEGAL NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Franklin County, Pa., to ascertain the heirs of Franklin Besore, late of Southampton township, dec'd, and to make distribution to and amongst those legally entitled to the same of the balance in the hands of C. A. Siesserott, administrator of said decedent as per his first and final account, will sit for the discharge of the duties of his appointment at his office in Chambersburg, Pa., on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims must present the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

THAD. M. MAHON,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Franklin County, Pa., to make distribution to and amongst those legally entitled to the same, of the balance in the hands of C. A. Siesserott, administrator of Nannie J. McCurdy, late of Metal township, dec'd, as per his first and final account, will sit for the discharge of the duties of his appointment at his office in Chambersburg, Pa., on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims must present the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

THAD. M. MAHON,
Auditor.

PAY WATER RENTS before July 1st and save 5 per cent. penalty. Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., 6½ to 8 p. m. 6-18-2t.

CHURCH FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chambersburg, offers for sale the furniture now in the church, consisting of the Pulpit, Scroll Work back of the pulpit, Lamp Stands, Altar Rail and Five Upholstered Chairs, all finely finished walnut. Also, Two Heaters, Gas Fixtures and Iron Fence in front of the church.

BENJ. H. MOSSER,
President Building Committee.
D. B. KIRBY, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Connor, deceased, will offer at Public Sale in St. Thomas, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896, the following described property and real estate: 1 7-roomed house, with lot, 60 feet front, 320 feet deep; a never failing well of water, wash-house, stable and hog pen; plenty of good fruit; also

TWO BUILDING LOTS
60x320 feet, adjoining. The above will be sold singly or together to suit purchaser.

Sale to begin promptly at 1 p. m. when terms will be made known.

WILLIAM C. CONNOR,
Administrator.

PRIVATE SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME, one mile from Fannettsburg. Twenty-eight and a half acres good slate land. Recently limed.

NEW WEATHERBOARD HOUSE, six rooms, built six years ago. Pleasant location. A well of excellent water at the door. Good stable and other buildings. A small orchard. Public road passes; good neighbors; limestone convenient. A beautiful stream near the buildings. Nineteen acres mountain land within a mile of farm. Price moderate.

MRS. ELIZABETH BARCLAY.

CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

M. W. KISECKER.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Franklin county, subject to the rules governing Democratic county conventions. I respectfully ask the support of my party.

M. W. KISECKER,
Greencastle, Pa.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

P. HEEFNER.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Franklin county, subject to the rules governing Democratic county conventions. I respectfully ask the support of my party.

P. HEEFNER,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Cantharidal

Hair Tonic

Will remove Dandruff, promote the growth of the hair and prevent it's falling out

In 25 cent bottles at

MONTGOMERY'S PHARMACY,
Hotel Montgomery.

A Good Horse!

If you have a good horse you will want a good Horse Powder to keep him in good condition. For this you should come to us, as ours has an enviable repntation for goodness. Or in case you have a favorite recipe bring it to us, we can fill it as cheap as anybody else, and give you only the best drugs at

Greenawalt's
Drug Store,
On The Diamond.

G. A. R.

Persons visiting Chambersburg during the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment are invited to visit our store and do their trading with us. Having just returned from the Eastern cities we have many new things to show you. We guarantee our prices as low as can be had in the Cumberland Valley. Again we invite you to our store. We'll save you money on Dry Goods.

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50 South Main St.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Have You Seen Them?

If Not You've a Pleasure Before You.

The Best in town, spread out in bewildering array is our

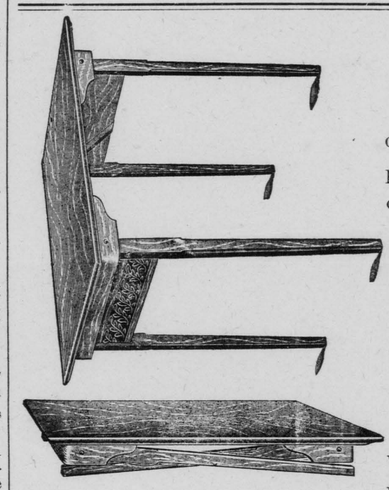
Spring and Summer Stock

Of Men's and Boy's Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods.

Our Stock of Piece Goods cannot be excelled.

Ever Late in Style and Rich in Quality

ADAM LOHMAN,
SOUTH MAIN ST.



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Hats, Shoes, Trunks and Satchels

was never lower in price. Call and see the nice furniture given away.

MADDOX TABLE.

Nicely carved as per cut. Top 24x32 inches. Lunch tea, writing or card table. Just the thing for socials lawn, church or house use. Excellent for camp or summer cottage. Oak antique finish. Presented with $25.00 trade.

F. W. DAY,
27 S. MAIN ST.

OUR STORE is packed to the ceiling with the Latest and most Popular Wear for men. Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts, thin Underwear, Belts, Bicycle Hose, Golf Caps, Sweaters, Ladies Washable Waists, and Yacht Straw Hats.

Visit our store for nice goods in the latest fashions at popular prices.

SHADE, THE HATTER.

LOOK RIGHT AT US!

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The Aultman Co. Engines, Threshers, Clover Hullers, Saw Mills, Stone Crushers and Street Machinery.

Jones ever Plano Binder and Chain Mower.

Smith Six and Seven Foot Horse Rakes and Eureka Mowers.

The Mountville Steel Share Plows.

South Bend, Oliver and other Plows.

Riding and Walking Cultivators.

Single and Double Shovel Plows, Spring Harrows, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Wagons, Buggies, Coal, Lumber, Phosphate, Plaster, Oils, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose.

Repairs made to all machinery.

D. C. EBERSOLE & Co.,
Nos. 2 and 4 Market St.,
Opposite Western Maryland Station. Chamberburg, Pa.

The Franklin Review.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Lesson For Sunday, June 21.

The International Bible lesson for Sunday, June 21, 1896, from Luke 24, 36-53. Title: The Risen Lord. Golden tent: "The Lord is risen indeed," Luke 24-34.

It was all-important that the new and strange doctrine of the resurrection of the dead should be set forth and proven in the most positive and emphatic way. Nothing contributed more to this end than the malice of Christ's enemies and the unbelief of his friends. Every step taken by the rulers to prevent any fraud or stealing of the body of Christ made more emphatic the real facts of the resurrection. The immediate burial, their Roman guards, their sealing of the sepulcher, the nearness and publicity of its position, all united to make fraud impossible.

On the other side there is a perfectly complete line of evidence showing that there was no collusion between himself and his friends. None of them expected the resurrection, most of them refused to believe it on the testimony of others, and Thomas would not accept it until he had received, a week after the event, the most positive physical evidence of its truth.

It was only after repeated manifestations of himself to his disciples that all of them came to accept the truth and make the new doctrine one of the corner stones of the new religion. The very accounts by the different disciples have seeming differences in minute matters that make it most evident that each was writing for himself, and not copying from some other the great historic facts. Unconsciously his enemies and friends united by the most opposite methods in showing the strength of the evidences in favor of his resurrection.

Luke is here telling us of a meeting of the disciples when they were talking of the fact that the Lord had risen and appeared, to Simon (24, 34). Then the two who went to Emmaus told of their experience, and while they were speaking Jesus himself stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you. His sudden appearance brought terror and excitement, because they did not know whether it were spirit or flesh that they saw. We are all easily affrighted by appearances of the supernatural.

Their ideas of the spirit world and life were crude and full of superstitions. Christ speaks as to the wild, stormy waves of Galilee, "Peace." It was also the common salutation, and would be more appropiate today than our often unmeaning "How do you do?"

A peaceful state of mind is the best qualification for considering great religious truths.

An honest view of Jesus even by his own disciples may be a mistaken one.

God's children are sometimes frightened by the very revelations that will give them greatest joy when rightly understood.

Our Lord appeals to their reason and ordinary good sense. Why are ye troubled? and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? There was no reason for their fears and doubts. He presents to them himself, and he bids them handle me and see. Jesus never shrank from any fair test, and in the lower realm of physical life he showed that he was veritable "flesh and bones." He showed them his hands and his feet, that carried the marks of the nails as no other hands and feet of living men ever carried them. They were filled with a strange joy and wonder. Sometimes it was real, and then came doubts. But to dispel all question as to the literalness and reality of his resurrection, he asked for food, and they gave him a piece of fish and of honeycomb, and he took it, and did eat before them. Afterward the disciples recalled this fact that he had "eaten and drunk with them" (Acts 10, 4). The risen body of Christ was no merely apparent one, but visible and real. This fact goes very far with many to settle the matter of the material nature of our own resurrection. Hence in the creed we say, "I believe in the resurrection of the body," rather than "the resurrection of the dead."

Men are given to overmuch trouble. Christ may assume many forms, but his personality remains the same. The revelation now of God's grace gives us such joy that we are slow to believe it. It seems too good to be true.

VAGARIES OF THE TORNADO.

Freaks of the Terrible Storm Which Laid Waste St. Louis

The tornado developed hundreds of incidents so unique that the best of them are entitled to a chapter to themselves. Since the account of the first of these strange storms was written, back in the days of the Marshfield and Grinnel disasters, stories of miraculous, unaccountable escapes, peculiar deaths and fantastic doings of the elements have formed a large party of the history of every storm of this character.

For example, nothing is more difficult of explanation than a condition which exists at the wrecked home of Dr. Starkloff on Compton avenue. The outer walls of the splendid red mansion are torn away, the roof is gone, and there are other evidences of the ravages of the storm without the building. Yet the light pictures on the walls are hanging in place and lamps on tables and stands are not disturbed as to position, neither are they in any way damaged. On one of them the delicate lace shade is not even disarranged.

Jim Murray, employed on the anchor line wharf boat, was sitting on the wharf boat when the tornado descended on the levee. Foreseeing the danger Murray made a run for the shelter of the elevated road. The wind gratified his desire to seek his shelter, but not before it had some fun with him. Murray was lifted off his feet and down over the "apron" of the boat into the river, landing in a dry dock moored close by, used by carpenters to repair the hulls of vessels. The next instant the dry dock, which is is a hollow affair about ten feet wide by fifteen feet long, was blown westward out of the water, tearing off a portion of the railing of the "apron." It was driven with great violence against the iron supports of the elevated railway, dumping Murray out unceremoniously upon the ground. The dry dock was again taken up in a return current of wind and carried out toward the river almost to the water's edge, where it was caught by a reverse current, whirled high into the air, and dashed to pieces against the roadbed of the elevated, scattering debris all over the wharf. Murray was dazed and pretty sorely bruised, but not injured otherwise, and he held on with a death grip to the Terminal elevated support until the storm had spent itself.

A paperhanger named Stewart was decorating the walls of Ed. Morrissey's saloon, opposite the four courts. When the front of the restaurant blew in and scattered debris through the house Stewart fled to the cellar. When his two assistants decided to follow him a few minutes later they were convulsed with laughter at observing him stretched prone upon his back in the damp cellar, the water reaching nearly above the arms, with two heavy stones across his breast, which he had placed there to prevent the wind from blowing him away. Despite the "jibes" of the occupants of the house, Stewart continued to occupy his uncomfortable position until assured that all danger was past.

Henry Collins was standing in a saloon in East St. Louis with a glass of liquor in his hand. Suddenly the roof fell in, he was turned over twice or thrice and landed on his feet with the glass still in his hand and half of the liquor still in it. He quaffed the liquor with relish, as his collarbone had been broken in the crash and he needed the stimulant.

In Clifton Heights an old lady living in a house in the rear of the residence of L. Haller was killed by the shock experienced when an uprooted tree was dropped through the roof. She was not struck or injured in any way by falling debris, but her nervous system had been so shattered by the intensity of the storm that the additional strain was too much for her.

In the worst part of the wreck of the upper Louisville and Nashville offices a dog lived to bark his delight at being released from the chain which kept the wind from blowing him away.

A stable which stands in the roadway is pinned in the corners by wooden beams, which were forced into both sides by the wind. The ends of the beams, extending up and out from the stable, contain a pile of lumber carefully arranged, as if placed there by hand.

Perhaps the strangest escape in town was that of Saloonkeeper Tojo whose saloon on Missouri avenue was wholly demolished. The walls and roof are as flat as a pancake. At the first streak of dawn a small force of men were removing the safe and fixtures from the wreck.

Early yesterday morning a newspaper man picked up a dead robin in the centre of Lafayette Park. On one side of the bird all of the feathers were intact. On the other side there was no sign that there had ever been a feather on the white skin. Even the upper part of the leg was entirely denuded.

In South St. Louis there is a house whose entire north wall is torn out save a support under one of the windows and the window itself. The frame is not damaged and not one of the panes of glass is broken.

On Russell avenue, not far from Compton, one of the heavy marble steps that were in front of the main door of a residence was picked up and the end driven into the ground to a depth of two feet. The step is not chipped or in any way injured.

There are two iron posts in front of the Merchants' Exchange building. One of them was wrenched off by the storm. Sixty feet away is a wooden post of the same size and height of the pillar, and it was in no way damaged.

On Grand avenue, not far from Shenandoah, a horse was torn from its harness and thrown, upside down, in an excavation that is being made for a sewer. The other horse in the team was tossed across the street.

A bed with its mattress in place was thrown from a house on Missouri avenue to the centre of Lafayette Park. Two pillows fell not far from it, but they were not the pillows belonging to this particular bed.

A child's chair was taken from one of the gates leading into Lafayette Park on the south side. Part of an arc lamp was fastened to it.

A middle-aged German mechanic was walking along the railroad tracks east of Twelfth street just after the storm, bemoaning the loss of his little daughter. Another child, who was with him, found a bonnet that was recognized as belonging to the missing girl. The father thought that it was conclusive evidence that his other youngster was lost, when the little one ran up and shouted that she wanted to get in the house, because it was too wet for her.

Bales of hay ought to be good for defence in a cyclone. In many livery stables on the South Side everything but the great stacks of hay in the lofts was blown away. In one case carriages were taken half a dozen blocks and set down with little injury. The hay was not disturbed.

A pet cat, owned by a family on top of Campton Hill, was found in front of the Lafayette Avenue Methodist Church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It was not injured.

In a house on Arkansas avenue a glass stopper in a whiskey decantor was broken off at the top of the bottle, but the vessel itself was not broken.

A young man named Murphy, of South Twenty-third street, says that he had two rings on his left hand. He lost them, with a good deal of the skin of two fingers, while trying to keep his hold on a telegraph pole. The pole was overturned and Murphy narrowly escaped being crushed under it.

Letters addressed to many prominent people were found in the trees of Lafayette Park. One was the property of Mrs. Charles Nagel.

A chicken coop with two live and very much frightened chickens was found floating in a newly-formed pool of water in Lafayette Park.

Two young women who were on a Fourth street cable car at the time of the storm were entirely denuded. They left the car stark naked and were cared for in a house near by.

Black mud was found on the walls of many houses after the storm. In one residence on Arkansas avenue the ceiling is decorated with black patches. There is no such mud in the neighborhood. Where did this come from?

There was a new spring bonnet on one of the spikes of the Lafayettte Park iron fence. The bird on it wasn't stripped of its feathers.

The irony of fate was never more forcibly illustrated than in the case of a dwelling house located on South Broadway, the entire front of which was swept away, leaving the interior with furniture exposed to the elements. The furniture and bedding were piled in a confused mass upon each floor, while upon the rear wall of the second-story bedroom was the legend, "Good Luck."

A tall office stool fell from the top of the tower McLean building yesterday afternoon. It had no mark indicating whence it had come.

Ben. Selkirk's house on the north side of Park avenue is in a state of collapse. With strange vagary the wind blew pieces of brick, limbs of trees and pieces of slate through the parlor windows in front, knocking the chandelier into smithereens and treating handsome vases and mantel ornaments in the same rough way. With singular freakishness it missed a charming little doll house which Mr. Selkirk had made with his own hands for his children. This doll house stood, and stands now, between the two front windows on a table. It is as good as new, and not even a drop of water got on it to mar its whiteness.

How the Army Worm Works.

From a recent issue of the Vinton (Benton county, Iowa) Eagle, we clip the following: Thousands of dollars will be lost to the farmers of Benton by the destructive work of the army worm. Millions of them are swarming over Canton, Eden, Big Grove and Taylor. They are working in both meadows and grain fields and seem to make a clean sweep in a very short time. The farmers of those townships are fighting them hard to confine them to as small a limit as possible. The pests appear without warning and the first a farmer knows his oats, rye or meadow is in their possession. The loss by these pests in this section of the country will be large. The cut worms are doing considerable damage to corn. Prof. Osborn, entomologist of the Ames experiment station has issued a circular in regard to the army worm, but it will fail to be of any great value as most of the damage will be done before its general circulation can be affected. In regard to them he gives the following advice:—Pastures and meadows, especially in low grounds, should be examined at once and if threatened or invaded active measures applied at once to save the crop. Where the worms are feeding in a pasture or meadow and not moving in any given direction, the best way is to spray the grass with a strong solution of Paris Green or London purple, one pound of poison to one hundred gallons of water so as to get prompt effect even if the grass leaves are injured a little. If worms are moving spray throughly a little in advance of the army. Stock should be kept off of course for several days until there is considerable growth of new grass or until after a good rain. If the ground is smooth and hard it may be possible to kill many of the worms by the use of a heavy roller but on uneven ground or soft turf this is not likely to be of much benefit. If the worms are moving from one field to another or in a given direction a deep furrow with the vertical side out so that the worms will be compelled to climb the perpendicular wall, or a ditch with the wall sloping slightly under will stop them, and by boring post holes every rod in the furrow the worms may be trapped in great numbers and buried. In some places the worms may be observed to die and break open from a disease, in which case methods of artificial treatment will be unnecessary, but no reliance should be placed upon this means of destruction unless it is actual progress.

Our Surprise Party.

The Sixth Corps, encamped below Falmouth, got orders to move, April 28, 1863. Donning our war paint and feathers we started for Franklin's Crossing at the Rappahannock. When near there we halted for the night, but were allowed no fires. During the evening an order was read to us detailing the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, consisting of the 18th, 31st and 32d N. Y. and 95th Pa., to lead the advance in the pontoons to surprise the Johnnies.

We had been over the same ground with Burnside the previous December, and knew the rebs would have things well fixed for our reception. However, the old Sixth never flinched from the work assigned it. We determined that so far as our brigade was concerned the surprise party should be a success.

At daylight, with bayonets unfixed, muskets loaded, but not capped, everything fastened, to make no noise, we moved quietly down the river bank into the pontoons as they lay in the river. Fortunately a heavy fog concealed our movements from the rebs. After pushing off we found the pontoons too close together to use oars; some went ahead while others held back until we had room enough.

The river is rather deep at this point, and while crossing we did some solid thinking. We wondered if the Johnnies had let the dogs loose, and the latter were cross; whether they had left any wheelbarrows or stray baby carriages lying around for us to fall over, hurt our shins, and cause us to backslide; whether the refreshments would be cold, indigestible lead or cold huckleberry pudding, or if it would be oysters or saltpeter on the half-shell. Would it be champagne, Virginia tanglefoot, or aqua pura with a free bath included. We feared there might be some yahoo of a battery browsing around to spoil the program by shipwrecking the whole outfit—a proceeding not to be desired, as a knapsack and haversack are not a suitable bathing costume.

Everything was so quiet we thought the Johnnies were not at home; that perhaps they had not paid rent and the landlord had fired them out. As our pontoon touched the bank there was a flash almost in our faces and a volley went over our heads, the balls striking some of the boys on the other side of the river. Capping our guns and fixing bayonets we rushed up the bank to introduce ourselves and demand an explanation.

Just then our boys on the other side opened fire, and we had to tumble down the bank again to avoid being shot by them. We yelled to stop firing; that this was our picnic, but they paid no attention until we sent a man over.

Just here a chap with an overcoat on that looked as if it had done duty as a scarecrow or been on Burnside's mud march, and waving a rusty old saber, scrambled up the bank, saying "Come on, boys!" We joined the procession and soon had possession of rifle-pits and earthworks. All the Johnnies but two or three had gone. The chap alluded to above proved to be Brig.-Gen. D. A. Russell, whom we had never seen before, as he had taken command only the night previous. We needed no further introduction, but concluded he was "brick." Our loss was slight, and our surprise party a success; only some of the boys got a good ducking as they jumped, rolled or tumbled out of the pontoons into the water when the Johnnies fired on us. —J. Shaw, 95th Pa., Reading, Pa., in the National Tribune.

The 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

During the encampment held at Chambersburg last week, one of the happy and pleasant events was the reunion of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The meeting occurred in Odd Fellows Hall where officers and men met to renew the acquaintances of long years ago, whose parting took place, only after the last gun of the civil strife had been fired and the bloody conflict ended, more than thirty-one years ago,

Among the officers were Col. Coe Durland, Col. Wm. Thompson, Adj. James A. Clarke, Maj. H. P. Moyer, Lieut. H. G. Bonbrake, Lieut. Jacob Potter, Capt. Daniel Snively and others. Many reminiscences were recalled by officers and men and the meeting throughout was one full of interest. A permanent organization was effected with a view to holding annual meetings and the following officers elected: Col. Coe Durland, president; Col. Wm. Thompson and Maj. H. P. Moyer, vice presidents; Adj. James A. Clarke, secretary, and Lieut. H. G. Bonebrake, treasurer. The meeting next year will be held in Gettysburg, on June 20, 1897, and all members are earnestly requested to be present.

A pleasant feature of the occasion occurred after the close of the meeting when a delegation, consisting of Colonel Durland, Honesdale, Pa., Col. Thompson, Pottsville, Pa., Adj. James A. Clarke, Laurel, Md., H. P. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa., Lieut. Jacob Potter, Chambersburg, and H. G. Bonebrake, of Waynesboro, paid their respects to the wife and daughter of the late Major Kurtz, where they received a most cordial welcome. The ladies thanked the brother officers of their deceased husband and father for the kindly remembrance, and assured them of the esteem in which they had been taught to hold the officers and men of Major Kurtz's Company.

All in all the meeting was a very satisfactory one and future events of a like nature will be looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure.—Waynesboro Record.

Friday evening whilst Peter Frazer's five-year-old son was playing in front of J. W. Kauffman's place, West Main street where he has made his home since his mother's death, another boy threw a piece of tin towards him, probably in fun, hitting him in the eye with a sharp corner and putting the eye out. Dr. Barr Snively was called and dressed the wounded organ. There is some danger that the ball may have to be removed and of the other eye being affected, but it is hoped this may be averted. The accident is a very distressing one, and conveys a powerful warning to all boys as to the danger of throwing any sort of missile when others are about.—Waynesboro Gazette.

J. G. Scheible, Esq., has brought an action of ejectment against the heirs of Mrs. Margaret Lehner, who died suddenly at her home on South Main street a few weeks ago, to recover possession of what is known as the Lehner property on the west side of Main street between Queen and Washington, Chambersburg. The property is bounded on the south by the Reineman property and on the north by the Piper property now owned by Edward Eckel. The heirs of Mrs. Lehner, who are Mrs. Caroline Spahr, Mrs. McCumpsey and Mrs. Louisa Ludwig, claim title under the will of George Lehner, Sen. John G. Scheible, the plaintiff in the suit claims title by purchase from Martin Link, who, it is said, inherited the property from his mother, Mrs. John Link. The latter had acquired title under a sale to her husband, which was made to John Link after a sale to trustees. The suit involves a matter of complicated family claims, and really involves only the income of the property. Whoever is adjudged to be the owner of the property must pay the dower and charges under the will of George Lehner, Sen.

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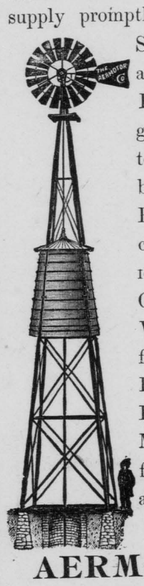

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Thirtyninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

REGULAR TERMS:	ORPHANS' COURT:
Feb. 4th 1st Monday,	Jan. 28th 4th Tuesday,
April 27th 4th "	March 24th 4th "
Sept. 7th 1st "	June 23d 4th "
Dec. 7th 1st "	Oct. 27th 4th "

The third week of each regular term is appointed for the trial of Equity Cases.

SPECIAL TERMS—Court of Common Pleas:
18th May 3d Monday, | 12th Oct. 2d Monday.
ARGUMENT COURT 4th Tuesday of each month excepting April, July and December.

DETAILED CALENDAR:

January 28th,	Orphans' Court
February 3d,	Regular Term
February 25th,	Argument Court
March 9th,	Superior Court
March 9th,	Supreme Court
March 24th,	Orphans' Court
April 27th,	Regular Term
May 18th,	Special Term
May 26th,	Argument Court
June 23d,	Orphans' Court
August 25th,	Argument Court
September 7th,	Regular Term
September 22d	Argument Court
October 12th,	Special Term
October 27th,	Orphans' Court
November 5th,	Election Returns
November 24th,	Argument Court
December 7th	Regular Term

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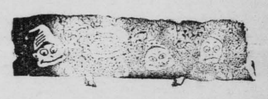

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